

THE AMERICAN



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WEEKLY NOTES.

MR. GARFIELD has decided not to call an extra session of Congress, in spite of the pressure exerted upon him from various quarters to secure that action. What seems to have decided the matter, was the discovery that the bonds falling due during the year can be redeemed without any new legislation being needed for the purpose. There will be a large surplus of revenue available for their redemption, and an unrepealed clause in an old act of Congress authorizes the Treasurer to borrow a large amount at any rate short of six per cent., on short time notes. And if necessity should arise for such action, there is a considerable amount of four per cent. bonds which the Treasury was authorized to put upon the market, but which Mr. SHERMAN decided not to offer. In this situation of things, Mr. WINDOM can make a shift to get on without the help of Congress for the rest of the year; and, as some classes of business people have made up their minds to have the fidgets whenever Congress is in session, it is thought as well to spare their nerves and save the expense of an extra session by waiting till December next.

We do not think that the desire for peace and quietness in the opening months of the new Administration has had much weight in this new decision. Mr. GARFIELD has already made the discovery that he can get into unlimited hot water without the presence of the House of Representatives. The nomination of Judge ROBERTSON to the post of Collector at New York, seems to have put an end to the cordiality of feeling which existed between the President and the Stalwarts. As we said just before the inauguration, our Stalwart friends seem to have peculiar ideas as to what constitutes Republican harmony. With seven Cabinet offices, and the most of the remaining offices—all that are of importance—they would be supremely happy, and ready to tide over the interregnum represented by Mr. GARFIELD's Administration. But when ten important offices are given to Mr. CONKLING's friends on Tuesday, and three to those who are not especially his friends on Wednesday, they are full of complaints over the unfairness of the distribution.

THESE Stalwart complaints turn on the magnitude of the office and the extent of its patronage. They thus leave no doubt as to their own purpose to have converted the New York Custom-House into headquarters for their own political workers, and to have overthrown the small amount of Civil Service Reform which Mr. HAYES had succeeded in establishing there. Mr. GARFIELD's views on this great reform seems to us narrow, if not misty. But we do not understand that he is quite prepared to turn his back upon it. Rather, we hope to see him making vigorous progress in the matter, though in a different direction from that taken by Mr. HAYES. But it would have been turning his back on Civil Service Reform, to have appointed, as Collector of the Port of New York, any one of Mr. CONKLING's following. What that gentleman and his friends think of the matter, and what they mean to do, they have not waited till now to announce. It is not from their lamentations that we learn it for the first time. In a speech, not long before Mr. GARFIELD's inauguration, Mr. CONKLING announced his contempt for the Reform in every shape. He wants no examinations, no appointments on grounds of mere personal ability, no irremovability during term of office, no permanence in tenure. He wants

just the old system as it was under Mr. GRANT, with himself atop as absolute ruler, and the office-holders of the State at his beck and call to do his errands, and to secure the nomination and election of his favored friends. Mr. CONKLING is very frank and very cynical in his attitude towards the whole matter. And if Mr. GARFIELD, knowing these views, had put the New York Custom-House under his control, he would have earned the contempt of every man who worked for his nomination, and of nearly all those who worked most heartily and ungrudgingly for his election.

THE Senate of the United States has been made the scene of an unseemly struggle between the two parties, with regard to the offices in the gift of that dignified body. We suppose it is useless to ask of our Senators that they should be as ready to act for the dignity of the Senate as for the benefit of their own party. But each party seems oblivious of anything but the control of a number of petty appointments, whose incumbents should never be changed except by death or retirement to a pension-list. It shows how little our highest Legislature shares in the popular disgust over such struggles for place, that they are willing to waste the public time in this manner. It shows also that it is not from this generation of statesmen, on either side of the Senate, we need expect any honest effort towards the abolition of the Spoils System.

We think the Democrats were wrong in the first instance in resisting a complete reorganization of the Senate, when the Republicans had secured the committees. But we think the Republicans equally wrong in continuing the struggle for so much as a day, after they found that the Democrats could and would offer an effective resistance. As there is no way of bringing Mr. ARTHUR's casting vote to bear on the question, there is no way of removing the present office-holders, either now or in December next, except through the courtesy of one or more Democrats. And the offer made by Mr. GARLAND and some others on the Democratic side to vote with the Republicans on this question next December, should have been accepted as a fair and sensible adjustment of the difficulty.

Mr. MAHONE continues the defence of his position and his career against the repeated criticisms of his Democratic brethren in the Senate. As an *argumentum ad hominem*, his defence is not lacking in force. He reminds the Southern Democrats that the representatives of States which have cut down their debts from two hundred and forty-three millions to eighty-four millions, have no right to taunt the Readjusters of his own State with being repudiators. It would be a happy result if the man's taunts were to have the effect of quickening Southern consciences in this matter, and of leading them to wipe out this stain on their escutcheons, as Minnesota, the only Northern State which shared their shame, has just done. But it is due to them to remember that they do not stand on Mr. MAHONE's level. He is a repudiator and nothing else; he owes his seat in the Senate to his bad pre-eminence in the attacks on the credit and good name of what was once the proudest State in the Union. He is a Senator because of his eagerness to draggle in the dust the honor of the State which gave us WASHINGTON, PATRICK HENRY, JEFFERSON, MADISON and MONROE. If those five were to awake from the dead, and had their will of Mr. MAHONE, they would make a vacancy in the Senate.

On the main issue, Mr. MAHONE's defence is altogether worthless, and the shame of its worthlessness is shared by the Republican leaders who prepared the way for his accession to their party, and the Republican Senators who welcomed him to their ranks. Heretofore the record of the Republican party has been unimpeachable in this matter. With all its blunders in the South, and all it did to permit and sanction the misgovernment of some of the States, Mr. MAHONE is positively its first investment in repudiation. And while the Republicans of the Old Dominion,—most of them colored men of scanty education and recent experience in bondage,—stood out manfully against any alliance with the Readjusters, the Republicans of the national Senate have welcomed him to their midst for the sake of a doubtful party benefit. Their conduct cannot but help to demoralize the Republicans of other Southern States as well those of Virginia, and to throw the colored voters into the arms of any political adventurer who may promise them a useful but unprincipled alliance.

Two years ago, a bill to abolish the duty on European quinine was hurried through both branches of Congress at the close of the session. The bill was drawn by Mr. J. S. MOORE of Connecticut, and was managed with great cleverness in its passage. As little attention as possible was called to it, and, when discussion was threatened, it was represented as an act of charity to the suffering people of the lower Mississippi Valley, especially Memphis. Mr. MOORE, we believe, was well enough acquainted with the matter to know that he was leaving a heavy import duty on several of the materials of the manufacture, while removing the duty from the product. He seemed less anxious really to readjust a tax with fairness to all parties, than to win a seeming victory for Free Trade under pretence of benevolence to the South.

We have had two years of free quinine, with notable results. The first result is that the physicians want the law restored to its former footing. They say that when American druggists drew their supply from our own manufacturers, they knew exactly what they were prescribing, and how much to give; but that since the market has been flooded with European preparations of half the standard efficacy, they do not know what they are exhibiting in any case. A second result is that quinine is dearer than when under a protective duty. This even *The Times* of New York, which applauded Mr. MOORE's bill, and would not second the plea for the removal of duties from the raw materials, is now forced to admit. The annual review of the drug trade by Mr. D. C. ROBINS, another Free Trader, forces this confession. *The Times* says: "It has entered into the province of a speculative article, and can be cornered, and, what is worse, it has been shown that it is by no means difficult to make 'a squeeze' in this vegetable alkaloid." "The actual price of quinine shows better than anything else that it is dearer, and that free quinine is more expensive. In the five years prior to 1880, the average value of quinine was \$2.05 an ounce; in 1880, the average value was \$2.60; and that with 416,998 ounces sent here in 1880, against 22,746 ounces sent here from abroad in 1876." That is to say, the removal of protection, and the reduction of our country to dependence upon Europe for at least a part of the supply, has made this medicine a subject of those speculative movements on the part of monopolists, from which it was free when we were not thus dependent. And *The Times* sees no chance to better matters except by such a removal of duties on the raw material as will put the American producer in a better position to compete with Europe. Two years ago he was a wretched monopolist, fattening on the pains and aches of suffering humanity. Now he is the hope of suffering humanity, so far as cheap quinine is concerned. Let us suggest the doubt that the recent experience of American drug manufacturers does not offer them much encouragement to put their money into the un-

usually expensive and risky business of making quinine. They may want some guarantees that such economists as Mr. J. S. MOORE, and such newspapers as *The Times*, are not to direct the fiscal policy of the country.

AN association for the promotion of Civil Service Reform has just been established in Philadelphia, under the presidency of Mr. WAYNE MACVEAGH. In its declaration of principles, the Philadelphia association, like that of Boston, has diverged somewhat from the platform laid down by the friends of the Reform in New York. The matter of competitive examinations is not put in the forefront as the sum and substance of the Reform, so that those who do not regard that plan as either practicable or desirable, can find room to work within the association. On the other hand, the Philadelphians are fully convinced of the necessity for hearty co-operation among all the friends of the cause, and have instructed their executive committee to take steps for the organization of a league embracing all the associations. We think they have shown much wisdom in not adopting the New York platform just as it stood; and we hope that this procedure on the part of Philadelphia, as well as Boston, will persuade Mr. EATON, Mr. CURTIS, and their friends, of the necessity of enlarging their own declaration of principles and subordinating their *shibboleth* of competitive examinations. There is in all parts of the country a vast amount of conviction of the necessity of a reform in the Civil Service; not so much that the Government shall be better served, as that the people shall be saved from the excessive and interested interference of office-holders in political management. But the conviction that this can be effected best, or indeed effected at all, by such changes in the manner and method of appointment as the New York association presents, is by no means so general. Especially is it the case in Pennsylvania, that the friends of the Reform do not put their confidence in the competitive examinations, but rather in the establishment of permanence in the tenure of office. Even if they are wrong, it is wiser, surely, to make the association large enough to embrace all who believe in the necessity of removing the evils of our present system, and then to have the question of method settled, finally and rightly, by free discussion within the association and by actual experience in the public service, rather than exclude all who cannot subscribe to a particular way of procedure.

The new association is not partisan. It includes both Democrats and Republicans, and only reserves the right to oppose particular candidates in the interest of the Reform. It leaves room for such organizations as the Citizens' Committee, and for party movements on a more extended scale for similar purposes.

OUR New York friends, we are sorry to say, are not getting any farther forward with their World's Fair. General GRANT has resigned the Presidency of the Commission; Mr. JEWETT, of the Erie Railroad, has declined to accept it, and privately characterizes the whole affair as a corpse. Subscriptions are not coming in to any great extent, and the popular apathy on the subject is all but complete. It is proposed by some of the owners of the Main Building in Fairmount Park, to sell that edifice to the New York people for a quarter of a million of dollars. That would be a much fairer rent than price for it, and even on those terms they could not do better. In the time they now have for preparation, they cannot put up a finer building, and as they must carry the materials of their building,—if there is to be any,—from a good distance, its being in Philadelphia is no obstacle to the bargain.

We again renew our suggestion that 1889 would be a more appropriate time for a World's Fair in New York, and that the adoption of the Constitution would be a more appropriate event to celebrate than a peace negotiated with complete disregard of good faith to the European allies we are asking to take part in the celebration.

It is not improbable that the present session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania will send down to the people, for their acceptance or rejection, a Constitutional amendment forbidding the sale and manufacture of intoxicating drinks within the bounds of that Commonwealth. And if they do so, it is quite within the bounds of possibility that a majority of the voters will support it. Even those who doubt the principle of such a law, and would prefer to see a strong and severe license law, have become so convinced of the imminent evils which arise from our loose system of license, and so hopeless of beating the liquor interest in any struggle for better legislation, that they would prefer to see the proper bounds of governmental action overstepped in this way, rather than have the liquor traffic continued in its present demoralizing and pauperizing fashion. Of course, it is well known that Prohibition has its great and especial dangers. One is that of the general substitution of worse means of intoxication than alcohol, such as opium, chloral or hasheesh. Another is that of outlawing without destroying the business, and thus making it still more mischievous than at present. It is found that local option in some country towns merely transfers the liquor traffic from the more reputable hotels to back-street grogeries. But if we mistake not the temper of our people, many of those who are neither Prohibitionists in theory nor Total Abstinens in practice, would be glad to see this heroic remedy tried in Pennsylvania.

In Kansas, the new law seems to go the unjustifiable length of prohibiting the use as well as the manufacture and sale of liquors. In this way the question is raised whether the Christian churches have the legal right to continue in that State the observance of the Lord's Supper. And some of the churches announce that, whatever the law may say, they mean to continue the use of fermented wine. We confess we do not see how the State can make an exception in favor of the churches in this matter. What it does not permit individuals to use, it ought not to allow to corporations, even of a religious character. Other churches use the unfermented juice of the grape, and defend this practice by asserting that two kinds of wine are referred to in the Bible, and that this is the sort which is spoken of wherever the use of wine is sanctioned, while fermented or alcoholized wine is always treated with reprobation. All sound Orientalists are agreed in rejecting this theory as without sanction, either in Bible texts or in Oriental usage. It is clearly against the plain sense of the story of the marriage at Cana. But in spite of its repeated refutation, it holds its ground in some of the churches.

MR. GLADSTONE promises a Land Bill for Ireland after Easter; but what its provisions are to be, will not be divulged until the measure itself is presented. That it will satisfy neither the Home Rulers nor the Tories, may be predicted with perfect safety, as also that neither party will be allowed to amend it in the House of Commons, while the Tories will have their will of it in the Peers. Indeed, the main question as regards a Land Bill for Ireland is how far the Peers will dare to go in robbing it of those provisions which are needed to secure the tenants against the arbitrary and unjust exercise of the rights of property. When Mr. GLADSTONE allowed the Peers to throw out the bill of last year for the restraint of eviction, he simply told the Land Leaguers that it was upon the House of Lords they must make an impression. The vigor of their agitation has made an impression in that quarter, as no argument for the justice of the tenants' cause could have moved them; but it remains to be seen how deep the impression is.

On one point, the Land Bill is sure to do less than justice. While the Coercion Laws are given a retrospective action, it is safe to say that the Land Bill will have no such scope. And yet the landlords are taking advantage of the lull produced by the Coercion Laws to perform the very acts which the Land Bill is to stop as unjust. They are, in multitudes of cases, getting the land into

their own hands by eviction, so that when the new law steps in to readjust their relations to their tenants, they will have few or no tenants left to take advantage of it.

WE are beginning to discover M. GAMBETTA's reasons for giving so hearty a support to the English Tories, and the general dissatisfaction shown in the official circles of the French Republic over the victory of the Liberals in the last election. The "vigorous foreign policy" of the Jingo Ministry involved concessions on every hand, such as the gift of Bosnia to Austria; and France, it seems, was to have her share. If she felt inclined to extend her Algerian boundaries eastward so as to include Tunis, and thus to carry out the plan of the eighth crusade, England was understood to be willing to see nothing, or, at least, to discover no "British interest" to be defended in that direction. This was, no doubt, to be "a scientific frontier" to the French possessions in Africa. But the change in the English parties frustrated these plans; and now the French Republicans are quarreling with their Tory friends as to the extent to which the latter had agreed to go in this Tunis matter. There was a time when a dispute as to veracity between English and French statesmen was easy for the world to decide. But since the rule of BEACONSFIELD and SALISBURY there is more room for doubt.

THE prospect of a war between Greece and Turkey is causing the diplomatists at Constantinople to strain every nerve to secure an amicable arrangement. The Porte seems willing to cede all of Thessaly that was proposed by the Berlin Conference; and even more, provided it can retain Epirus and, above all, Janina. As Janina is as much a Greek city as Athens, and the intermediate territory is filled with Greeks, there is no disposition to accede to these terms. Greece means to have all that Europe promised her, or else to leave to Europe the disgrace of seeing her beaten in a war undertaken to secure what that promise covered.

THE news from the Transvaal is better than we could have hoped, and is all the more gratifying as it contradicts ugly rumors which preceded it,—rumors representing the English demands as too exorbitant for the Boers to accept. Sir EVELYN WOOD has succeeded in negotiating a peace with the Boers, by which their autonomy is fully secured; and, while a royal commission is to be appointed to adjust the future relations of the little republic with the natives, it will have no power to interfere in their private affairs.

MR. GLADSTONE's Ministry deserve great credit for this wise and Christianlike settlement, which involves no humiliation to either party. It must have cost English statesmen a struggle to silence in themselves the demand that British honor be retrieved in Boer blood, or that the Boers should surrender at discretion, before the possibility of a peace could be considered. And there will not be wanting those who will taunt them with having made an unworthy peace. But the better judgment of the world will applaud the act as more honorable than any victory on the field could have been.

EXACTLY what arrangements of details the Transvaal Boers have secured by the treaty, does not appear; but if they are satisfied, their friends ought to be so. Virtual autonomy under the Queen's suzerainty would put them on much the footing of Canada or the Cape, except that the representative of the Crown will not be the chief executive officer of the country. That the natives are to be secured from slavery and every other kind of ill-treatment by the British Government, should satisfy the philanthropists who gave their curious support to the war. But there is every reason to believe that the stories of what the Boers did to the natives are gross exaggerations, put into circulation for a political purpose. Prof. LAVELEYE, in a letter to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, shows that the

pretended slavery was nothing but the apprenticeship of young Kaffirs by their fathers; and that, when these grew to manhood, they in turn apprenticed their children and lived on the income thus secured them. The Boers had very severe laws for the protection of apprentices from ill-treatment.

The true motive for this, as for most of England's wars, was commercial. The Boers had been obliged to carry on all their commerce with Europe through English traders in the Natal colony. They had secured from Portugal the right to build a railroad to Delagoa Bay, and had bought and laid down the iron for the purpose, when the English authorities stopped them by annexing the republic. Since they began the struggle for independence, the English followed up the blow by securing from Portugal exclusive access to Delagoa Bay, if not its annexation to the British dominions. And for this complacency, a Portuguese Ministry have just been driven from power, a catastrophe which imperils the whole arrangement. We have one more confirmation of Gen. NAPIER's saying, that the "traders begin the wars and the soldiers have to end them."

OUR record of events at home and abroad closes with the week ending March 30th:—

The Massachusetts House of Representatives, on the 23d, by a vote of 122 to 76, defeated the bill giving municipal suffrage to women.

It is reported that a military expedition in three columns is being organized in Mexico for the extermination of the hostile Indians about Santa Rosa, in the State of Coahuila.

In the Pennsylvania Senate, on the 30th, a bill was reported favorably, permitting physicians of separate schools of medicine to meet for consultation with those of other schools, without incurring the penalties prescribed by the rules of medical societies.

The Re-apportionment Committee of the Connecticut Legislature, on the 27th, reported a plan making twenty-four Senatorial districts in the State, an increase of three. The new districts are added in Hartford, New Haven and Fairfield Counties.

The Governor of Wisconsin, on the 28th, signed a bill passed recently by the Legislature of that State punishing "treating" to drinks as a misdemeanor. When the bill was introduced into the Legislature, it was generally regarded as an impracticable absurdity, and no one believed it could become a law.

Trouble is reported in a Polish settlement in Presque Isle County, Michigan. The Sheriff attempted to arrest ten men for threatening to burn a man's house and kill him, but was driven from the place by a mob. The mob then destroyed the house of the man who had made the complaint, and drove his wife and her infant out into the snow. The Sheriff appealed to the Governor, who telegraphed to him to use every available man in the county for the suppression of disorder.

In the Texas House of Representatives, on the 23d, the resolution submitting to the people a Constitutional amendment prohibiting the importation and sale of alcoholic drinks was lost—yeas, 54; nays, 31—less than a two-thirds vote being given in the affirmative. On the 25th, a motion to reconsider the vote was entered, and it is said that the friends of prohibition, to save the essential part of the measure, will consent to exempt from its provisions beer and wine.

Advices from Old Calabar, under date of February 2, state that the missionary Mr. MILUM, who recently visited Abomerg, found that the custom of making human sacrifices still continues. Several hundred natives were barbarously sacrificed during his stay at Abomerg.

The Russian Government, it is announced, will request all other European Governments to unite in a common crusade against Nihilism, Communism, and all other criminal fooleries of the idiots of Europe. The proposition has been looked upon in Berlin with extreme favor.

A Rome dispatch says: The Pope recently ordered the Cardinal-Vicar to institute strict inquiry into the sacrilegious traffic in spurious relics. The Cardinal-Vicar has accordingly addressed a circular to Catholic administrators throughout the world, intimating that no bodies have been taken from the catacombs for thirty years, and warning them against impostors. It should be noted that

entire osteological specimens, purporting to be remains of early Christian martyrs, freshly dug from the catacombs in Rome, have been shipped to America.

The total British casualties in the Transvaal war, so far reported, amount to 198 killed, and 250 wounded. The day peace was signed, the British surrendered Patchefstroom, after hard fighting. The Boers captured 3000 rounds of ammunition and two guns. Laign's Nek was evacuated on the 25th, in accordance with the terms of the treaty. The Boers marched off in an imposing column of 3000 mounted men and 250 wagons, neither horses nor men showing any traces of sickness. Touching the peace, a correspondent at Mount Pleasant telegraphs: "It is generally thought that when the Boers are left to themselves, there will be civil war among them in a few months. Several influential Boers have told me that, if the Royal Commission decide on the retention of the country east of 30° longitude, or south of the Vaal River, or to retain Utrecht or Wakkerstroom, General JOUBERT will rise instantly, as his property is in that district."

In regard to affairs in Afghanistan, the impression grows stronger that, whatever the Government intend doing, it will now be found impossible to evacuate Candahar before autumn. The season is so far advanced that it would be dangerous to march the troops to India. The political outlook is so doubtful that General HUME has refused to allow the departure of the regiments already ordered to set out. Negotiations with the Ameer ABDURRAHMAN KHAN, for taking possession of Candahar, are still progressing, but he will not be ready to do so for some months. To complicate matters, a formidable rebellion prevails at Herat. AYOUB KHAN is, perhaps, already exiled or a prisoner. MOHAMED HASAN KHAN, Governor of Kushk, induced three Herat regiments, stationed at Kushk, to mutiny and join him and the Olimak tribes in an attack on Herat. It may be safely inferred that the murder of MOHAMED JAN, who commanded these three regiments, was the first act of the rebellion, instead of the result of a private quarrel. At last accounts, the rebellion was so formidable that AYOUB KHAN was virtually besieged in the citadel. This gives a favorable opportunity to ABDURRAHMAN KHAN to reunite Afghanistan under the supremacy of Cabul. Five thousand of his troops are now on the road hither, and should be in full possession of the Candahar province by the 15th of April. An immediate advance on Herat, if AYOUB KHAN is not expelled or killed before then, could, in the existing state of affairs, scarcely fail to be successful.

SOME RESULTS FROM THE CENSUS.

II.

MANY of the important branches of the census work have been committed to the charge of special agents. Few appreciate the magnitude of the work which is undertaken by the special agents appointed by the Superintendent of the Census. The following is a list of these gentlemen and the departments which they have in charge: Dependent and Delinquent classes, Rev. F. H. WINES; Wealth, Debt and Taxation, ROBERT P. PORTER; Social Statistics of Cities, GEORGE E. WARING, Jr.; Agriculture, JACOB R. DODGE; Production of Precious Metals, CLARENCE KING; Movement of the Population, HENRY GANNETT; Education, HENRY RANDALL WAITE; Production of Cotton, Professor E. W. HILGARD; Manufacture of Iron, JAMES M. SWANK; Manufacture of Cotton, EDWARD ATKINSON; Production of Cereals, Professor WILLIAM H. BREWER; Meat Production, Transportation and Export, CLARENCE GORDON; Woolen Manufactures, GEORGE WILLIAM BOND; Quarrying and Petroleum Interests, Professor I. S. NEWBERRY; Tree-Covering, Forest Wealth Lumbering Industry, Professor CHARLES S. SARGENT; Wages, Manufacturing Industry, Glass and Coke, JOSEPH D. WEEKS; Tobacco Culture, J. B. KILLIGREW; Fishing Industry, Professor G. BROWN GOODE; Fire and Marine Insurance, CHARLES A. JENNEY; Power and Machinery used in Manufactures, Professor WILLIAM P. TROWBRIDGE; Railroads, J. H. GOODSPEED; Mining, east of the Mississippi River, Professor RAPHAEL PUMPELLY; Silk Industry, WILLIAM C. WYCKOFF; Indians not Taxed, Major JOHN W. POWELL; Newspaper and Publishing Interests, S. N. D. NORTH; Chemical Manufacturing Industry, HENRY BOWER; Population of Alaska,

IVAN PETROFF; Population, Industry and Resources of South-eastern Alaska, ALEXANDER MILLITCH.

Whenever special expert agents have been applied to the investigation of any class of subjects, the results have been found so fruitful as to warrant the Superintendent to go to the utmost limits in increasing the number of these agents, and in applying them to new fields of investigation. The Census Office promises, by these special investigations, the richest statistical results in industrial and social questions. The inquiries into forest areas and forest wealth, in which is included an accurate account of the timber and lumber resources of the country, and into the meat production, which has increased so rapidly in the last ten years, and in regard to which no statistical data have been available, are important ones. The same is true in regard to the investigation of the production of the precious and useful metals, which is being conducted on a scale that will place the United States ahead of all other countries in respect to this class of statistics. The result of the investigation into the sanitary and social condition of cities will be of value to the country; and the inquiry into the condition of the dependent, defective and delinquent classes will be, if finished according to the intention of Mr. WINES, a matter of great importance. It includes, first, an examination into the statistics of crime and punishment, including the judicial proceedings in criminal cases in all the courts of the United States, and before all Justices of the Peace. Second, the complete survey of the subject of pauperism, including not only statistics of its extent and causes, but also the methods of administering pauper relief in all its varied forms, and the legislation in regard to such relief by States, cities, counties and towns. Third, the investigation of all other forms of misfortune, and of public and private charity, with the exception of the statistics of hospitals and dispensaries. Under this head are included insanity, idiocy, the condition of the blind, and of the deaf and dumb, and the care of neglected and homeless children in institutions such as orphan asylums, etc. The extent of this field of inquiry will be apparent to every reader.

This statistical work is not all that has been undertaken by Mr. WINES. He is also preparing a digest of the criminal statutes of the cities, for the purpose of settling the nomenclature of crime and determining the kind and degree of punishment awarded to each class of crime in each State. The imperfections of our criminal laws, and of laws governing charitable institutions, prisons, etc., will be shown in a manner which cannot fail to elicit earnest effort for reform. A brief summary will also be given of the results of the labors of the charitable in all the institutions of the country; an exhibit of the number, condition and discipline of the penitentiaries and other prisons, with a classified statement of the number of inmates; statistics of insanity, idiocy, and other forms of misfortune, will be presented, which will be better worthy of confidence, because more complete and accurate than any ever before obtained.

The first special agent to present a preliminary report was Mr. EDWARD ATKINSON, who has charge of the cotton manufacturing interests of the country. In this report the statistics as to the number of spindles and looms employed may be considered as final; schedules have been mailed to all the manufacturers of the United States, and, with few exceptions, have been returned satisfactorily filled out.

Of the 1,586,481 bales of cotton manufactured annually in the United States, 1,020,907 bales, or 60 per cent. of the whole amount, are consumed in the States of Connecticut, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, 36 per cent. being used in Massachusetts alone.

Mr. ATKINSON'S report of the number of looms and spindles, the number of bales of cotton consumed, and the number of operatives employed in this industry in the United States, is as follows:—

States.	Number of looms.	Number of spindles.	Number of bales of cotton.	Persons employed.
The United States,	230,323	10,921,147	1,586,481	181,628
Alabama,	1,060	55,072	14,887	1,604
Arkansas,	28	2,015	720	60
Connecticut,	18,036	931,538	107,877	15,497
Delaware,	823	48,858	7,512	695
Florida,	816	350	33
Georgia,	4,713	200,974	57,874	6,678
Illinois,	24	860	2,261	281
Indiana,	776	33,396	11,558	720
Kentucky,	73	9,022	4,215	359
Louisiana,	120	6,096	1,354	108
Maine,	15,978	696,685	112,361	11,318
Maryland,	2,325	125,014	46,947	4,159
Massachusetts,	94,788	4,465,290	578,590	62,794
Michigan,	131	12,120	600	208
Mississippi,	704	26,172	6,411	748
Missouri,	341	19,312	6,399	515
New Hampshire,	25,487	1,008,521	172,746	16,657
New Jersey,	3,344	232,305	20,569	4,657
New York,	12,822	578,512	70,014	10,710
North Carolina,	1,960	102,767	27,508	3,428
Ohio,	42	14,328	10,597	563
Pennsylvania,	10,541	446,379	86,355	11,871
Rhode Island,	30,274	1,649,295	161,694	22,228
South Carolina,	1,776	92,788	33,099	2,195
Tennessee,	1,068	46,268	11,699	1,312
Texas,	71	2,648	246	71
Utah,	14	432	...	29
Vermont,	1,180	55,088	7,404	735
Virginia,	1,324	44,336	11,461	1,112
Wisconsin,	400	10,240	3,173	282

The silk manufacture of the United States is reported by Special Agent WILLIAM C. WYCKOFF. From this report we are enabled to make the following interesting extract, showing the growth of this industry during the last five years:

	1875.	1880.
Total number of operatives,	18,017	34,440
Wages paid,	\$6,392,256	\$9,107,839
Capital invested,	17,013,858	18,899,500
Total value of product,	27,158,071	34,410,463

The average number of hands employed, males above 16 years, is 9,350; females above 15 years, 16,344; children and youths, 5,605; making a total average number of 31,299. The following table presents a summary of silk productions and finished goods for the year ending June 30th, 1880:

Machine twist,	\$6,000,265
Ribbons,	5,955,005
Fringes and dress trimmings,	4,950,275
Dress goods,	4,115,205
Handkerchiefs,	3,862,550
Cords, tassels, passementeries and millinery trimmings,	1,866,575
Upholstery and military trimmings,	1,392,355
Satins,	1,101,875
Braids and bindings,	999,685
Millinery silks,	891,955
Sewing silk,	776,120
Other broad goods,	627,595
Tie silks and scarfs,	606,675
Mixed goods and silk values therein,	510,763
Laces,	437,000
Floss silk,	219,250
Undertakers', hatters' and fur trimmings,	59,805
Coach laces and carriage trimmings,	37,510
Total in United States,	\$34,410,463

This table shows the number of silk factories in the United States, with the capital invested and the number of looms used in manufacturing:

State.	No. of factories whose reports are included.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	No. of looms.
New York,	150	\$4,471,775	2,101
New Jersey,	108	6,952,325	4,351
Pennsylvania,	49	1,379,900	831
Connecticut,	28	4,436,500	615
Massachusetts,	22	1,306,160	241
Onto,	6	24,700	19
California,	5	164,300	24
Illinois,	5	82,000	64
Maryland,	4	20,900	39
Maine,	1	30,000	..
Kansas,	1	9,500	..
New Hampshire,	1	8,000	..
Rhode Island,	1	7,500	..
Missouri,	1	4,000	2
Vermont,	1	2,000	..
Total in the United States,	383	\$18,899,500	8,467

Of the 383 silk factories of the United States, 290 are located in Hartford and Solland Counties, Connecticut; Hampshire County, Massachusetts; Hudson and Passaic Counties, New Jersey; and New York County, New York. In these counties we find \$15,394,700 of capital and 7,473 looms. These six counties produce annually \$27,716,035 out of the \$34,410,463 of products, and \$7,651,630 of the \$9,107,835 paid for wages. It is extremely gratifying to see this healthy growth in a profitable industry which affords, for skilled adults, liberal prices for labor, and, for girls and boys, fair compensation.

PACIFIC JUSTICE IN 1881.

THE fact that a California jury is a law unto itself, is newly exemplified in the acquittal of young KALLOCH, lately on trial for the murder of CHARLES DE YOUNG. This was a case in which the jury manifestly took into consideration the whole history of a long quarrel. The jurymen did not so much debate whether a murder had been committed, as whether, on the whole, the slayer had not done society a service by ridding it of a bad and dangerous man. This is the habit of juries in all imperfectly civilized communities; and it is a reproach to the American jury system that under it thieves and murderers escape justice, and that the jury reflects public sentiment rather than a strict construction of the law.

The feud between the family of DE YOUNG and the family of KALLOCH began in 1879, during an excited political contest in San Francisco. ISAAC S. KALLOCH, a preacher who had been involved in various scandals, was a leader of one faction in local politics, and DE YOUNG, the editor of a San Francisco newspaper, was as heartily engaged in the leadership of an opposite faction. DE YOUNG's newspaper was conducted with such an entire disregard for the decencies of life as to make it a terror to all classes of people. DE YOUNG was vindictive, unscrupulous, and absolutely without fear. No household, no private character, was safe where this man's schemes of vengeance or terrorism were to be advanced. When the wordy duel between him and KALLOCH began, it was evident that neither would stop short of the most infamous tactics. KALLOCH's record was a bad one. In 1857, while a preacher of the gospel in Massachusetts, he had been tried for grossly immoral conduct. And the devious path of his life did not invite the scrutiny of his fellow-men. He was a promising subject for the scathing bolts of DE YOUNG's newspaper. Before the political canvass was over, enough of KALLOCH's past life had been revealed in the newspaper to disgust all decent people. KALLOCH replied to DE YOUNG from his own pulpit, denouncing his accuser as the illegitimate offspring of an abandoned woman.

We may well pause and consider the moral effect of this exhibition. KALLOCH was not only the pastor of a large congregation of Christian believers, but he was the candidate of his faction for Mayor of San Francisco. DE YOUNG was the conductor of a widely circulated newspaper, a newspaper which made its boast of being "alive," whatever else it was. The two men assailed each other in the most opprobrious terms of personal abuse. It is possible that the judicious were grieved, but it is certain that the unthinking laughed at the fierceness of the duel. Public sentiment was debauched by the daily tirades of indecencies which the two combatants hurled at each other. The strife gradually grew more and more vile, until, as we have said, the preacher, speaking from his pulpit, heaped upon the head of his adversary, and upon his aged mother, epithets which are regarded among decent men as the most insulting which can be cast at men or women. If either of these two men should ever be tried for the murder of the other, it was hardly to be expected that a fair verdict could be obtained in a community in which the duel of words had been fought. While the majority of their fellow citizens would have been ready to cry

to the combatants, "a plague of both your houses!" it was also certain that public sympathy must be largely divided betwixt the two. It is evident that the preacher had the larger element of influence on his side. The sins charged against him were those of the past. It might be said for him, that he had latterly been living an honest and honorable life, although the vileness of his vituperation gave discredit to his professions. But, then, he was subjected to great pressure. He was lashed with a whip of scorpions.

Smarting under the blows which KALLOCH had delivered him, DE YOUNG finally sought out the preacher, luring him into the street from his pastoral study. When the unsuspecting man was within easy range, DE YOUNG fired on him from the ambush of his carriage. KALLOCH was wounded, and, as this was in the midst of the municipal canvass, much was made of his injuries. But the wounds were slight, and when he was elected, as he was by a fair majority, he was as well as ever. The next act in this strange drama was the appearance of an infamous and indecent publication, a pamphlet purporting to give a veracious account of KALLOCH's life, the disgusting details of the old trial for criminal conversation being therein included. This was supposed to be DE YOUNG's retort upon the triumphant Mayor, although DE YOUNG denied having anything to do with its circulation in San Francisco. There was no rejoinder to this damning indictment, and ISAIAH M. KALLOCH, a son of the Preacher-Mayor, one night, walked into the office of DE YOUNG's newspaper and shot DE YOUNG to death. There is no dispute of this fact. KALLOCH fired five shots. DE YOUNG was killed so speedily that he had no time to utter one word. His pistol was found in his hand. All its chambers were loaded. Yet it was asserted by one witness that he saw KALLOCH enter the office, and that one shot was fired before KALLOCH produced his weapon. Against this, six other reputable witnesses swore positively that DE YOUNG did not fire at all. At the preliminary examination, a witness swore that he, too, was a witness of the firing, and that DE YOUNG fired first. This man's testimony was destroyed, and he was sent to the penitentiary, convicted of perjury. His successor was not produced until the final trial.

It is clear that the sympathies of the jury were on the side of the accused man, and that they only wanted an excuse, or the shadow of an excuse, to bring in a verdict of acquittal. This was afforded them in the slight doubt thrown on the case by the conflicting testimony as to the firing of the first shot. In point of fact, there was no doubt. It would be an insult to the intelligence of the average jurymen to suggest that any one of the San Francisco jury really doubted in his mind whether DE YOUNG or KALLOCH fired the first shot. DE YOUNG was hated. KALLOCH was the avenger of his father, who was a man of peace. Under the circumstances,—and the history of years was under review,—KALLOCH could not be convicted of murder. Therefore, he was acquitted, amid the applause of the community.

PUBLIC OPINION.

THE PRESIDENT AND MR. CONKLING.

THE stand taken by the President in the matter of the New York collectorship has afforded the leading topic of newspaper discussion during the last few days. It may safely be said that nine out of every ten Republican journals, outside of New York State, approve of the President's attitude, and that a majority of the New York newspapers also deprecate any effort on the part of Mr. Conkling to resist Judge Robertson's confirmation. In fact, the only newspapers that strenuously defend Mr. Conkling's alleged purpose to antagonize the Administration, are the *Washington Republican*, the *New York Commercial-Advertiser*, the *Buffalo Commercial*, the *Burlington (Iowa,) Hawkeye*, and the *Kingston (N. Y.) Freeman*. While a few others mildly suggest that Mr. Conkling "be allowed to have his own way"

in the distribution of Federal patronage in New York, the newspapers named declare that he has been deliberately snubbed. The *Commercial-Advertiser* claims that Mr. Conkling was "not even aware that a change in the collectorship was to be made," and that the "courtesy of the Senate" therefore has been violated. These recognized Conkling organs, giving obedient echo to Mr. Conkling himself, demand the withdrawal of Robertson's name in order that the President shall furnish undoubted evidence to the country of the surrender of his Constitutional privilege to them, so far as New York appointments go. Many other papers, however, such as the St. Paul (Minn.) *Pioneer-Press*, the New York *Tribune*, the New York *Evening Mail*, and the Chicago *Tribune*, attack Mr. Conkling's supporters upon the question which involves the "courtesy of the Senate" plea, holding that the collectorship is as national as a Cabinet office, and that a Senator from New York should have no right of consultation upon the actual appointment. "The irreconcilable and dictatorial attitude which the arrogant Conkling seems to be assuming," says the Chicago *Tribune*, "is not merely an unwarrantable interference with the Constitutional powers of the President, but is in itself an utterly unreasonable impertinence." The *Pioneer-Press* and other journals argue that the "courtesy of the Senate" cry raised by the Conkling newspapers is inadmissible, because Mr. Conkling "sets up to be more than a Senator; he is a 'boss';" and they add that the President would be justified in "putting the heads of the Conklingites in the basket as rapidly as their terms expire." The New York *Sun* admonishes Mr. Conkling that affairs have come to the pass that he must "fight or perish;" but the Brooklyn *Times* cannot believe that he will try to dictate to the Administration, and says that "he certainly must see that to resist means political ruin to himself." In the opinion of the New York *Tribune*, "It will not be found that any Republican Senator will be so weak as to oppose this nomination because the President saw fit to make it 'without consulting him;'" and the Pittsburg *Commercial-Gazette* exclaims that Mr. Conkling "may as well heed the warning that he is taking the most direct method of political suicide." The Providence (R. I.) *Press* advises Mr. Conkling not to think it as popular to fight this Administration as it was to fight the last; the Cleveland (O.) *Leader* reminds him that the right is with the President; and the Boston *Transcript* tells him to "chew the cud of sweet and bitter reflections until he is reduced to the ordinary dimensions of a Senator." The Albany *Journal* says that, "if the doctrine is to be inaugurated that a President is simply a puppet, to dance as Senators shall pull the strings, the sooner the war begins the better." Most of the Western journals also express gratification that the issue has been raised,—the St. Joseph (Mo.) *Herald*, the Sioux City (Iowa) *Journal*, and the Denver *Tribune*, congratulating Mr. Garfield upon the fact that he "is going to be President in reality as well as in name." The Trenton (N. J.) *State Gazette* speaks of Mr. Conkling as exhibiting "unwise truculence," and, adding that "Mr. Conkling will do this sort of thing once too often," concludes: "Sooner or later, politicians of his stripe find their end in invoking a conflict for unworthy purposes." "The imposition of his personality at every step has become offensive to the people," says another Republican paper; and the independent Boston *Herald* asks bluntly: "Will Conkling smother his wrath or be smothered?"

The New York newspapers have brought several local questions into the discussion. The Buffalo *Express* insists that a great majority of the Republican voters of the State favor Judge Robertson's confirmation, and other papers, of Independent leaning, intimate that certain prominent Republicans, who appear to be adherents of the senior Senator, are purposely leading him to his downfall. The Democratic journals appear to enjoy the discomfiture of Mr. Conkling. "As between the implacables and the President," the Washington *Post* "would support the President any time." The St. Paul (Minn.) *Globe* is "glad that Conkling has been given such a square kick." The Baltimore *Gazette* hails the controversy as "an audacious politician's Waterloo." The New Orleans *Picayune* expresses pleasure that "such an objectionable man has lost his grip;" and the Denver (Col.) *News* declares that "Conkling may swallow his pride and salute the inevitable."

THE SUPPRESSION OF POLYGAMY.

President Garfield's avowed determination to use all the Constitutional power of the Government for the suppression of polygamy among

the Mormons, is a topic of newspaper discussion in every part of the country. The President gave emphatic expression to his views in his inaugural address, and since then, his casual declarations,—one of which was: "We must stamp out polygamy,"—have been taken as an additional earnest of his purpose. While a great majority of the newspapers hail the work of agitation as an agreeable one, there is the usual shaking of the journalistic head among a small class. The complaint of this class is that in every inaugural address, polygamy "is referred to in such terms as would justify the belief of its immediate extermination; but the years roll on, and it is now stronger in every particular than it ever has been." They admit that some brave words have been spoken against the national disgrace, but lament that all the thunder has been in the index. What they want is "immediate action,—not talk, nor limping experiments, nor half-way measures." But, on the whole, the press undoubtedly regard the augury of an aggressive anti-Mormon policy that was indicated in the inaugural address, as verified by the Executive encouragement recently given to Governor Murray, of Utah. The Indianapolis (Ind.) *Journal* declares that "a man of President Garfield's high moral sense and keen perception of the sacredness of domestic relations, can only contemplate the institution of polygamy with sentiments of profound disgust and repulsion, while his elevated ideas of what constitutes true national character must make him realize, with painful clearness, how great a blot it is on our national escutcheon." Therefore, the *Journal* believes that the President will not stop until the suppression becomes actual extinction. "There is every reason to believe," says the Baltimore *Gazette*, "that, if the President's efforts are promptly seconded by Congress, as they doubtless will be, before the present Administration comes to an end we shall have seen the last of this great national curse." A score of journals have been arguing in a similar strain within the last week; but most of them evidently were puzzled when they reached the question as to how the President shall go about his task. The Buffalo *Courier* says that "it is all very well to take up the Mormon problem and to say that 'we must stamp out polygamy'; but the practical task is to point out how it can be done." At the same time, the *Courier* contents itself with the reflection that "the President's recommendations on the subject will be awaited with great interest, for it cannot be that he will confine himself to the general denunciation of the Mormon iniquity, or a vague declaration that something ought to be done, without specifying what."

The Boston *Herald* is more practical. It says: "The first thing to do is to enforce what laws we have, and to simply assert the authority of the United States over its territories. The next thing ought to be to mature and adopt a settled policy in respect to Mormonism, both as a moral plague-spot and a political influence. The church of the Latter-Day lepers is, in reality, an inchoate rebellion against the Government." The Logansport (Ind.) *Journal* calls attention to the fact that the law against polygamy is concise and "states very plainly what it considers criminal;" and adds: "Every individual case should be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law." The Baltimore *American* suggests the heroic treatment, advising that "Utah be blotted out of the map, and her territory portioned off among her Gentile neighbors;" because, if Salt Lake City were in Nevada or Colorado, "the trial of Mormons by jury would no longer be a farce,—a farce owing to a defect in existing laws." The one journal that makes light of the movement, is the New York *Telegram*, which says vaguely that Mormonism is likely to die of itself. On the contrary, the San Francisco *Chronicle* says that "Mormon insolence increases with its wealth and influence," and threatens "to spread into the new territories now being opened to civilization." The Elmira (N. Y.) *Gazette* learns that the Mormons now have complete control of Utah and Idaho, and are pushing their lines into Arizona, "with the intention of building up a great political hierarchy, which, in time, shall be independent of the Federal Government." The Albany (N. Y.) *Journal* and other papers say that they have no patience with the problem, as "Mormonism has no rights which civilization, or religion, or morality, or decency, is bound to respect;" and they call upon President Garfield to link his name with the extermination of polygamy, as Lincoln linked his with the blotting out of the other abomination,—slavery.

THE SOUTH.

A SYMPOSIUM.

IN THE AMERICAN for February 5, we published the first instalment of a series of letters from Southern men in review of the Southern political situation, with reference to national affairs. These letters were elicited by questions in writing, with the sole object of bringing about a better understanding between North and South, to the end that national unity may be promoted through the obliteration of sectional lines.

To obtain this information, it was deemed expedient to indicate a common line of discussion, and the letter addressed to each Southerner, to which a reply was sent, was as follows:

PHILADELPHIA, January 1, 1881.

DEAR SIR:—There is a strong desire among the better elements in the Republican party at the North to do away with that bar to the highest national political prosperity known as "the Solid South," not merely for the good it would do the South, but also for the benefit it would unquestionably do the North in obliterating a cause of sectional suggestions and harmful dividing lines. The North is sincere in this.

We here can conceive of no better way of arriving at a solution of the question than by obtaining, considering and adopting, so far as we see it to be possible, the opinion of the South upon the best means of removing the bugbear. THE AMERICAN intends to do what lies in its power to promote this end by laying before its Northern readers the views of Southern men whose position and knowledge entitle them to speak. Will you not, therefore, kindly oblige THE AMERICAN and the conservative Republicans at the North by replying to the following questions?

1. Has the "Carpet-Bag" influence been hurtful or helpful in your State; and in what way as regards educational, political, social and commercial prosperity?
2. How far has this Carpet-Bag influence been opposed or fostered by State legislation and public opinion?
3. Have the Carpet-Baggers had a fair chance to be honest, or are the troubles which have arisen traceable to weakness of character in the Carpet-Baggers?
4. Is the Carpet-Bag influence with you on the wane, or is it waxing; and why?
5. Are the Northern Democrats a help or a hindrance to Southern political prosperity? If so, what is the remedy?
6. What is the condition of the negro party, and what is its future?
7. Has the time come, or is it near, when the white people of your State will seek affiliation with new parties?
8. What have been the errors in the treatment of the South by the Northern power?
9. What would the South like to have from Northern politicians, the Republican party and the President-elect?
10. What does the South need from them?
11. What does the South expect to get from them?
12. Is public opinion in your State fairly in accord with your own?

MISSISSIPPI.

LONG before the war, Mississippi was one of the strongholds of proslavery sentiment, and she was always restless under Federal authority. She had little hesitation in going into the rebellion. One of the first States to secede, she gave her most distinguished son to the Southern Confederacy as its President, contributed men and money with great liberality for the prosecution of the war, bared her breast unflinchingly to battle, saw the end of the world in the downfall of the Confederate Government, and sullenly accepted the conditions of peace. A provisional Government, composed of such Union men, or repentant secessionists, as could be found on strict search, was set up promptly after Lee's surrender, but the people seemed to have little heart in the work. The measures adopted by this Government did not commend themselves to Congress, and Mississippi, like other Southern States, was made a military district. In course of time a new Constitution, formed on the model prescribed at Washington, was submitted to the people by a Constitutional convention, but it failed of ratification on the first trial; a second effort to secure its approval was more successful; but it was not until June, 1870, that the State was restored to the Union. With this re-admission, new vials of wrath were opened upon the people of Mississippi. Thieving was the order of the day, and partisan feeling was inflamed in the highest degree by the proscription of the Republicans and the implacable hatred of the Democrats for all who bore the name of Republican. There were frequent scenes of bloodshed growing out of the determination of the white people to resume control of the State without the employment of peaceful and legal methods. Finally, by what is now recognized as the deliberate suppression of the colored vote, on the plea that the end justified the means, the Republicans were made to surrender the offices, and the Democrats entered into possession thereof, with no good will to the

ousted party. The change was for the better, in that it gave Mississippi an honest Government; but there was no promotion of the general good, in the protection of the lives of the people and the preservation of the purity of the ballot. The Mississippi method of carrying elections will be forever infamous in political annals. It is still a disputed question whether Mississippi is even yet fairly Democratic, and certainly the impression is general throughout the North that it is not. In the late Presidential election this was the only State in the Union in which there was a manifest perversion of the popular will for partisan ends, through both force and fraud. There may be suspicions of the perpetration of wrongs elsewhere, but in the "shoe-string district" of Mississippi—(itself a standing outrage)—it is known that wrongs were perpetrated at the expense of the colored voters. That the situation in this State is better than it was a few years ago, is true; but nowhere in the South is there so little improvement in the public temper as to political questions, or so little on the surface upon which to build hopes of better things.

CHIEF JUSTICE H. H. CHALMERS.

The Chief Justice of Mississippi is so well known to our readers that he does not need a special introduction at our hands. We recently printed some extracts from the article on Negro Suffrage, to which he refers.

CONSULTATION ROOMS, SUPREME COURT OF MISSISSIPPI.

JACKSON, Miss., January 1, 1881.

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN.

SIR:—Your courteous letter, with stamp enclosed, demands a reply, which, if brief, shall be frank. You seek a response to various queries propounded touching Southern sentiment, and relating mainly to the defunct carpet-bag Governments formerly existing in the South, and to the present temper of the Southern people towards the Republican party of the nation, and towards the incoming Administration of the President-elect. I cannot undertake to answer these interrogatories *seriatim*, but must content myself with a general response to the subjects indicated.

I find it difficult to believe that at this late day any intelligent man needs to be informed as to whether the carpet-bag influence "was hurtful or helpful;" whether it "was fostered or opposed by public opinion;" "whether the carpet-baggers had a chance to be honest," and "whether their influence is waxing or is on the wane."

I supposed that all men now know that the carpet-bag Governments of the South never had any real influence or power, or even vitality, save that derived from Federal bayonets; that the instant those bayonets were withdrawn, they tumbled down like cob-houses, smitten by the hand that erected them; that while they lasted they were a standing disgrace to the American name, and that the memory of their profligacy and corruption causes the cheek of every intelligent Northern Republican, even now, to mantle with the blush of shame.

Nothing that I can say will add any force to the bitter denunciations of them uttered upon the floor of Congress by leading Republican Senators and Representatives, and cordially endorsed by all fair-minded Northern journals who preferred truth to party fealty. You ask if their influence with us is waxing or waning? I reply that with us they have practically ceased to exist. A few still linger amid the scenes of their former greatness, but the vast horde that formerly robbed and plundered us took their flight when the opportunity for doing this was gone. Many of them now fill minor offices in the departments at Washington; the rest, scattered throughout the North, have sunk into obscurity, from which they periodically emerge during each Presidential election to fire the Northern heart with tales of Southern treason and barbarity.

Your second series of questions, with reference to the sentiments, desires and expectations of the people of the South towards the Republican party and the incoming Administration, is far more interesting. I wish that my time and your space admitted a full reply. I presume it is hardly necessary to say to you that the Southern people never had the slightest expectation or hope that Confederate soldiers, even under a Democratic President, would be pensioned, or that the Supreme Court would be reorganized so as to be controlled by Secessionists, or that the National Treasury should be bankrupted to pay fictitious claims to a small per cent. of their own people, who pretend now to believe that they were disloyal to the Confederacy during its existence, but who never discovered their own Union proclivities until the struggle was over.

Such tales may have served their purpose during the Presidential canvass; but surely the New York *Tribune*, even, would not care to repeat them until the exigencies of another canvass shall suggest their potency.

But what keeps the South solid? What barrier separates them from the Republican party? Apart from the fact that that party forced the carpet-bag Governments upon us, and is practically known to us only as the supporter and apologist of plunderers and thieves, the principal reason is that the Republican party does not desire our alliance, and its councils and canvasses are purposely so conducted as to repel, rather than to win us. The bug-bear of the Solid South is so useful in frightening timid Northern voters, that it serves as the trump card in every canvass, and cannot be dispensed with. If there had been a strong white Republican party in all the Southern States, composed of the old Secession element, it might have given General Garfield several of those States; but then he would have lost New York, Indiana, Connecticut, and, perhaps, other Northern States where a very large per cent. of the vote was cast for him in order to overwhelm the Solid South. Such is the reasoning of the Stalwarts of your party, and they control its councils and shape its canvasses. A Stalwart, if I

understand it, is simply one who subordinates every question of Governmental policy or public concern to the primary duty of crushing out a fancied rebellious spirit at the South. Until the Stalwart himself is crushed out, the whites of the South are not likely, voluntarily, to connect themselves with a party which accepts him as its dictator. Mr. Hayes tried to lift the canvass of 1876 to a higher plane, but his canvass lagged until Blaine and Ingersoll unfurled the bloody shirt. He has tried to lift his Administration to better things, and in consequence of it he is probably to-day the most insignificant man in his party, so far as shaping its policy is concerned. Even in the specimen copy of your own paper, which accompanies your letter, I observe several sneers at him and his Administration. The most eloquent of Republican orators is Carl Schurz; the ablest of Republican lawyers is W. M. Evarts; the most accomplished writer is George W. Curtis. All of these men have some idea of politics apart from abuse of the people of the South. No one of them could receive a nomination at the hands of any Republican Convention, for any office at all commensurate with their talents or deserts.

The Republican canvass of 1880 was stale, flat, even unprofitable, until Conkling delivered his terrible phillippic against the people of the South at the Academy of Music in New York City, and until, in conjunction with Logan, Cameron and Grant, he had repeated it through Indiana and Ohio. While your party thus wins its victories by appeals to sectional animosities, it is asking too much of human nature to expect that we should kiss the hand that smites us, or ally ourselves with a party which does everything possible to drive us off. When the Conservative Republicans, to whom you say you belong, shall refuse to be hounded on by the present leaders of their party to continue persecution and slander of the Southern people, then they may expect recruits from that section.

What, you ask, are our expectations and desires from Mr. Garfield's administration? Nothing but equal and exact justice; that he shall be the President of the whole country, and not of a part of it; that he will strive as earnestly to promote Southern as Northern interests; that he will not ignore the merits of Southern men because fifteen years ago they were Confederate soldiers, nor ask them to admit, as a condition precedent to his favor, that he "was eternally right and they eternally wrong." We do not expect nor desire him to give high political positions to Southern Democrats. By so doing, he would place himself and them in a false position. But if he really desires to win the people of the South, let him make it a point to foster every wise scheme for their material improvement; and, above all, in his judicial appointments, and in filling the minor local offices, let him appoint the very best men to be had, regardless of party affiliation. His own party must accept as an excuse for such appointments the impossibility of getting good men elsewhere, and the urgent need of fostering friendly feelings towards the Government in a very large segment of the Union.

A few days before the reception of your letter, I forwarded to *The North American Review* an article on "Negro Suffrage,—Its Practical Effects." To this I refer you as a calm and dispassionate presentation of the average Southern sentiment on this vexed question in American politics.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. H. CHALMERS.

GOVERNOR J. M. STONE.

OF GOVERNOR J. M. STONE, it may be said that it has been his misfortune to hold office during a time when race prejudice was much inflamed and party spirit ran high. With an apparent disposition, and pronounced determination, to do justice to all classes, and, in particular, to protect the colored citizen in his right to exist and to vote, it must be confessed, even by Governor STONE's friends, that he has not gone much further in that direction than to publish his good intentions. He has, on one or two occasions, gratified outsiders by taking a bold front in proclamations against bull-dozing and the like; but the instances in which he was courageous enough to defy the public sentiment of his State by punishing the polluters of the ballot and the violators of the laws under which the negro holds his civil rights, are pitifully few.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

JACKSON, Miss., December 30, 1880.

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN.

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 20th inst., submitting a series of interrogations, and requesting answers thereto. Having been an occasional reader of THE AMERICAN, it is difficult for me to believe that a journal of its general tone towards them can have any charity for the South or for the Southern people. I therefore respectfully ask to be excused from answering the questions presented, further than to say that from the incoming Administration the South would like to have even-handed justice; as a part of this great country, it needs nothing more, and past experience has impressed upon the minds of our people the necessity of being content with much less.

Very truly, yours,

J. M. STONE.

REPRESENTATIVE J. R. CHALMERS.

JAMES RONALD CHALMERS of Vicksburg was born in Halifax County, Virginia, January 11th, 1831; removed to Mississippi in May, 1839; attended school at Holly Springs, Mississippi, and graduated at South Carolina College, Columbia, in December, 1851; studied law and was

admitted to the bar in 1853, and in 1858 was elected District-Attorney of the Seventh Judicial District of Mississippi. He was a member of the Secession Convention of Mississippi, and Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs. He entered the Confederate service as a Captain in March, 1861; a month later, he was elected Colonel of the Ninth Mississippi Regiment, and in February, 1862, he was promoted to be Brigadier-General. He remained in the army until the close of the war, surrendering his command (the First Division of Forrest's Army Corps,) in May, 1865. He was a member of the State Senate in 1876 and 1877; was elected to the Forty-fifth Congress, and re-elected to the Forty-sixth.

VICKSBURG, Miss., March 18, 1881.

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN.

SIR: Your several letters, asking me to answer the questions propounded by you to Southern men, have been received, and also your paper, which I have read with much interest. Your fairness in criticism, and your evident desire to ascertain the truth of Southern politics, deserves the approbation, and entitles you to the assistance, of all lovers of our common country.

I have read with pleasure many of the articles you have published from Southern men, and agree fully with much that has been written,—so fully that I do not deem it necessary to answer your several questions so fully as I otherwise would have done.

You suggest short, categorical answers, and I will adopt this course.

1. Has the "carpet-bag" influence been hurtful or helpful in your State; and in what way, as regards educational, political, social and commercial prosperity?

To this I answer, yes. A book would scarcely contain specifically how hurtful it has been, and yet the whole story was summed up in the famous speech of Horace Greeley, "The thieving carpet-bagger is a mournful fact, for I myself have seen him."

2. How far has this carpet-bag influence been opposed or fostered by State legislation and public opinion?

This influence was greatly fostered by the power conferred on military Governors during the process of reconstruction, to appoint civil officers, and by the appointing powers conferred on the first Governor of Mississippi under the Constitution and laws adopted by the Republican party. It was opposed by the Democracy and by the Alcorn wing of the Republican party. It was almost destroyed by the Democratic success in the State, and the patronage given to Senator Bruce during the administration of Mr. Hayes.

3. Have the carpet-baggers had a fair chance to be honest, or are the troubles which have arisen traceable to weakness of character in the carpet-baggers?

The refusal of Mississippi to pay the Union Bank bonds, which she claimed were unconstitutional, prevented much speculation on the credit of the State, and took from the carpet-bagger here the temptation to steal which proved so potent to him in other States, and I think I can say he had a more than fair chance to be honest in Mississippi.

4. Is the carpet-bag influence with you on the wane, or is it waxing; and why?

An effort is being now made to revive this influence by a coalition of the Alcorn Republicans and the remnant of carpet-baggers, to control the United States patronage. This effort receives strength from the belief that some of our carpet-baggers have personal influence with President Garfield.

If successful, Senator Bruce and his colored friends who opposed the carpet-baggers must retire to back seats.

5. Are the Northern Democrats a help or a hindrance to Southern political prosperity? If so, what is the remedy?

This question is difficult to answer. The bitterness of Northern Republicans seems sometimes greater towards Northern than Southern Democrats, and the political persecution of the South seems to me to have been inspired in some instances by the fact that the Southern whites allied themselves with the Democrats instead of the Republicans of the North. If the Northern Democrats have been any hindrance to Southern political prosperity, it is because they excited a fear of a loss of power in the Republican mind, by a union with Southern men, and a consequent determination on the part of Republicans to oppress the South.

If you had asked the question conversely, I would have answered readily, yes. Southern support defeated Seymour, the purest Democratic statesman of the North; defeated Greeley, the most honest Republican of his day; and defeated Hancock, the most superb soldier-statesman our country has produced.

6. "What is the condition of the negro party, and what is its future?"

Its present condition is encouraging to those of them who make money out of a sale of their political influence. It is most discouraging to all who regard ignorance in voters as a pollution of the fountain of our freedom. President Garfield said truly that to interfere by force or fraud with the ballot is a crime; but language failed him to describe the suppression of intelligent and virtuous suffrage by ignorant and vicious numbers. He well said that it threatens the destruction of our whole political fabric.

7. "Has the time come, or is it near, when the white people of your State will seek affiliation with new parties?"

Yes. The whites of Mississippi are seeking new parties. But those who are attempting to create a new party, most bitterly deny any intention to affiliate with the Republican party. They claim to be better Democrats than those who follow the Democratic organization.

8. "What have been the errors in the treatment of the South by the Northern power?"

On this subject "many men have many minds." When the surrender came, there was much bitterness of feeling toward the Secession leaders in the South who had failed. There was also some bitterness toward Northern Democrats who had helped to coerce States to remain in the Union. If the Southern whites had been permitted to rehabilitate their States, the old Union party of the South would have triumphed, in my judgment.

The refusal to receive the first Senators and Congressmen presented by the South after the war, who were old Union men, and the refusal to trust the Southern whites with the restoration of their States, and especially the forced enfranchisement of the negroes, destroyed all prospect of a decent Republican party in the South. The self-respect, as well as the prejudices, of the South revolted at such distrust. It was a singular want of that dramatic power of the true statesman to put yourself in another's place. Men who had seen a great party grow up, sustaining State Legislatures or nullifying forgotten slave-laws passed by Congress, suddenly claimed unlimited power of Congress to reconstruct States. A party which had denounced the Supreme Court of the United States for the Dred Scott decision, demanded implicit obedience to all future decisions of this same Court. And a party which had denied the power of a State to get out of the Union, suddenly declared the seceding States out of the Union, and denied them re-admittance except on terms of reconstruction.

All this only tended to excite the prejudices of the South against the Republican party, and make it impossible for any Southern white to unite with such a party without losing the respect of his neighbors and friends. If the idea was to coerce Southern sentiment, then the reconstruction did not go far enough. If the intention was to restore the Union, then the reconstruction went entirely too far.

9. What would the South like to have from Northern politicians, the Republican party and the President-elect?

10. What does the South need from them?

11. What does the South expect to get from them?

The South would like to have Northern politicians put themselves in our place a little while—or, in other words, "do unto others as you would be done by."

Let time and education soften the prejudices which once burned negro school-houses in Massachusetts, and which to-day hangs a Chinese laundryman on the Pacific slope without creating comment. And let time and self-interest teach acquiescence in the ballot-box control, which was once so murderously resisted by Know-Nothing riots. Let the example of Ireland, whose every valley is stained with the blood of persecution, teach the folly of the crime of attempting to coerce the prejudices of a free-born race. We ask no more.

12. Is public opinion in your State in accord with your own?

I must leave this to others to answer.

I have imagined myself to be eminently conservative, and yet I find myself denounced as a fire-brand Bourbon. I was among the first of Southern Democrats who publicly said, "Let us accept the reconstruction laws. If they contain disgraceful terms, the disgrace is on the conqueror who imposes, and not the conquered who accepts them." I was willing to give Ames, the prince of carpet-baggers, a fair trial in his race, and said so in print. When the race riots came, I led the white men of my county, and used military force only to preserve order and restore peace. I was among the first Democrats in the Forty-fifth Congress to speak kindly of President Hayes, and to urge Southern men to look more to the material development of our section than to sentimental politics. I am not aware that I have at any time asserted any violent or revolutionary doctrines. I have taken great interest in promoting the welfare of my colored constituents, and yet I am denounced as the worst of Bourbons and the leader of the most violent unreconstructed sentiment in the South, both by the Republican press of the Union and by some papers that call themselves Democratic. I do not know why this is so, except it be because I have never hesitated to say that I believed negro suffrage was an original political sin, and that white men were justified by every expedient short of crime in limiting the evils of ignorant negro suffrage. But at the same time I have held it to be the moral, political and Christian duty of the white man to give the negro every right, except the right to control the destiny and freedom of the white race. Whether the people of Mississippi are fairly in accord with my opinions, I leave others to say.

Yours truly,

JAS. R. CHALMERS.

CARLYLE IN HIS "REMINISCENCES."

PROBABLY very few of Mr. Carlyle's most devoted admirers have read through his "Reminiscences" without some shade of disappointment. That the "Reminiscences" should have in any way affected one's estimate of the writer, is strange, seeing that the writer has been for forty years the first of English writers, and that one of his many great qualities was an openness which established a personal relation between him and every reader. Moreover, he wrote, thirty years ago, an intimate and, in great part, autobiographical book,—the "Life of Sterling," of which this same transparent openness was one of the chief charms. The "Life of Sterling" deals with men, most of whom were living when it was published, and there is very little suppression in it, either of names or of opinions. Most of what suppression there are were made in Sterling's own letters, and were evidently dictated by regard for what Sterling would have liked. His biographer mentions

his contemporaries, when they come in his way, with a candor which is complete, and yet it is not needed; and it is not likely that Carlyle lost a friend by it,—not even Archdeacon Hare, the inadequacy of whose biography of Sterling was the avowed cause of Carlyle's undertaking his own. And yet the "Reminiscences," as we say, tend somewhat to lessen Carlyle in his own character, which an English magazine claimed for him, just after his death, above all modern writers, of "The Hero, as Man of Letters." What is the reason of this difference?

We are inclined to find all of it in the difference between the years 1851 and 1867, between the ages of fifty-five and seventy, between the "joy of power" and the dregs of a bereaved and solitary age. Power itself is not gone, and for this reason the great writer will not seem shorn of his beams to any but that special class whose admiration softened and heightened into reverence,—who were not readers only, but disciples. The literary skill of these reminiscences is, indeed, wonderful and consummate. In no writing whatever, not even in Shakespeare's dialogues, is there less obstruction between the thought and its expression, or rather between impression and expression; for these reminiscences are all essentially pictorial,—all in the nature of a "delineation," to use Carlyle's own favorite word. Whether it is description professed, or criticism, or speculation, he is always a "seer." He observes and reports; and his literary problem is always to find a word that will reproduce a visual—even in immaterial things—a quasi-visual impression. Insight with him is simply sight. He sets down what he sees, and any further "reflection" is, to him, an entirely useless and, indeed, pernicious process; since a man's deductions from what he sees cannot possibly be so trustworthy as the direct evidence on which they are founded. If his impression is not clear and distinct, instead of reasoning on it, he looks again and again, until the likeness of the thing or the person is, as he says in the "Edinburgh Address," "stamped on his mind." "Count a thing known only when it is stamped on your mind so that you may survey it on all sides with intelligence." This is only another way of saying that he is not of the logicians, but of the poets and prophets,—literally, of the "seers." Whether this process is with Carlyle an instinct or a method, does not, perhaps, very much matter. In his early writings it is very little apparent. His reminiscences of his father, for example, in this volume, are more of an inventory of qualities and less of a portrait, than the sketches of any of the merely incidental figures who occupy the stage, or who merely traverse it, in the reminiscences written thirty-five years later. But we are inclined to believe, nevertheless, that the process,—the way of looking at things,—was born in him, and that it only did not appear so plainly in his earlier writings, because he had not then attained the mastery of words to make it plain. For nothing less than consummate literary skill can reproduce impressions so single and yet so made up of multitudinous particulars. This was Shakespeare's way. M. Taine very acutely says of him,—what is equally true of Carlyle,—that the distinction of his genius was that whereas "we think piece-meal," he "thought in the lump." "He, behind the word, has a whole picture,—an attitude, a long argument abridged, a mass of swarming ideas; trivial words, exaggerative figures; there is a gesture behind each,—a quick contraction of the brows, a curl of laughing lips." All this is true of Carlyle; and he depicts his acquaintances and contemporaries in these "Reminiscences" as he depicts historical characters. Readers of the "Essays" will remember how he hurrahs over an anecdote of Diderot, talking for two hours, "with a fulgurous impetuosity almost beyond human," and capping the climax by "dashing his night-cap against the wall!" "Most readers," added Carlyle (this was written in 1833), "will admit this to be biography; we, alas! must say that it comprises nearly everything about the man Diderot that hitherto would abide with us." This is precisely of a piece with his relating, in the "Reminiscences," how he went down to the House of Lords, on purpose to hear the sound of the Duke of Wellington's voice, "to complete my little private physiognomical portrait of him," and how he found it a "fine, aquiline voice, quite like the face of him," although the Duke's eloquence was of the most "haggly, hawky, pinched and meagre kind." This way of delineating people is evidently different from that of the "Historical Characters," from Clarendon's time down, although Clarendon had a real gift of portraiture, too, and was not above describing people, as well as making antitheses about them in what Carlyle calls "the see-saw, epigrammatic way." In these "Reminiscences" it is noticeable that Carlyle scarcely falls so far into the "see-saw, epigrammatic way," as to append an express "character" or summary to his account of any person, but stops when his delineation is done, even in the elaborate account of Irving; and the "character" of Jeffrey is only additional description, not recapitulation.

And what delineations these are! All the men and women with whom these "Reminiscences" deal are individuals, such as we sometimes find in fiction, where the author of their being can regulate all the conditions of their appearance, and where we rightly call the faculty of individualizing them creative power; but where else in history or in biography do we find this faculty in the same degree? What is at first sight curious, is that the faintest portraits are those of Carlyle's father and of his wife, whom he knew best and loved best, and who are less individual

than the incidental personages. The short-coming in the former case we are inclined to refer in some measure to the less complete skill in words which Carlyle had attained when it was written. But the faintness of outline here, in part, and in the case of Mrs. Carlyle altogether, is to be attributed to the fact that Carlyle knew her too well, in too many moods and tenses, so that the dominant and typical mood was confused for him as it never was in the case of a mere acquaintance or a life-familiar friend. We all know something of this:

"I cannot see the features right,
When on the gloom I strive to paint
The face I know; the hues are faint,
And mix with hollow masks of night."

Hence it results that, though the reminiscences of Mrs. Carlyle constitute a beautiful elegy, they do not constitute a delineation; although out of "the gloom" there come distinct glimpses now and then, but not of character—only of remembered ocular impressions; and of these there are not many. "The London years," the bereaved old man writes, "are not fertile in disengaging remembrances." But it results from this that such an estimate as that his wife was superior to "all the Sands, and Eliots, and babbling *cohue* of celebrated scribbling women that have strutted over the world in my time,"—seems not only perfectly baseless, in the absence of any evidence, but peevish.

But it is not in Carlyle's over-estimate of his father or of his wife that the reader will experience any shade of disappointment in the "Reminiscences." A writer who estimates his kindred as coolly and critically as he estimates the kindred of other men, is not likely to have inspired any such personal affection among his readers as would be subject to disappointment. The disappointment is that the "Reminiscences" are not, as the "Life of Sterling" eminently was, a genial work. These portraits, with which the book abounds—are such portraits,—rapid, sure and true,—as literature scarcely contains any other examples of,—as are entirely without example in our biographical reading. And yet they are all, or almost all, portraits, not of men, but of mankind. What is said, in the masterly sketch of Wordsworth, of Wordsworth's reminiscences, is as true of Carlyle's own:

"The general effect was, one saw the great Wilberforce and his existence visible in all their main lineaments, but only as through the reversed telescope, and reduced to the size of a mouse and its nest, or little more. This was, in most or in all cases, the result brought out: one's self and telescope of natural (or, perhaps, preternatural) size; but the object, so great to vulgar eyes, reduced amazingly, with all its lineaments recognizable."

The harshness of some of the judgments is not the lamentable thing. That about Charles Lamb, for instance, for whom every reading man has a kindness, and which has probably been more resented than anything else in the book, does not profess to be a judgment,—only the memory of an impression. It is quite inconceivable that Carlyle misreported it; and all that one is entitled to say is that he is sorry that Lamb made such an impression on Carlyle. But the thing one regrets is that "one's self and telescope" were "of natural or, perhaps, preternatural size;" and that, looking at all mankind through the large end, Carlyle should have reversed his telescope to look at those who were nearest to him. For the result of looking at people who are close to you through a telescope, is not only to magnify, but to confuse, and the vision is a blur. The people are not "visible in all their main lineaments;" and it is scarcely conceivable that the only full-grown human beings whom Carlyle encountered on his way through the world were his own family, and his wife and his wife's family. Moreover, this personal equation is one that we cannot allow for, for it is not constant. Here and there,—often, indeed, although not so often as to give tone to the book,—there are people who escape either end of the telescope, and appear in their normal dimensions; who appear neither as manikins nor as Titans or Titanesses, but as men and women, with whom we are neither in Lilliput nor in Brobdingnag. And still more to be regretted is the peevishness which now and then comes out in many of the same words, and some of the same phrases, which are familiar to us in the "Latter-Day Pamphlets," but with that loud indignation thinned to querulousness.

And yet, as we say, the difference between the geniality of the "Life of Sterling," and the querulousness of some of the "Reminiscences," is the difference between middle age and old age,—between 1851 and 1867. The power and mastery of these words make us forget at every turn what it behooves us to remember,—that they are the words of a broken, bereaved, lonely, weary, sick old man. If his strength is still there, there is no rejoicing in his strength; "yet in his strength then but labor and sorrow." What is more tragical in literature, or in history, than the image which this book sets before us,—of the veteran, worn out in harness, beguiling the few and evil days that are left to him, continually trying to forget, and continually failing to forget, his infirmities and his desolation, in the practice of his craft! What wonder that his vision should now and then be distorted? The wonder rather is that there is aught else than distortion; that the strain of this discourse should still be so noble and so high. Gifts as high as were ever bestowed upon any English writer, save one, and a life-long exercise of them, under as rigorous a theory of duty as any to which any man has ever submitted his life, could not protect Carlyle from the "sharp incommodities," or from all of the failings which "beset old

age." And is it blamable, or is it otherwise than "lovable with pity," that a man, whose words are the express image of his thoughts, should sometimes show that he is a broken old man? Never in the way of unmanly repining; many times in infirmities of temper amid his infirmities of body. And it is to be noted, always, that he conceals nothing. He never so much as betrays a consciousness that there is anything to conceal. He was jealous of Irving's winning a brilliant success in London, while he was still unknown;—"people have their envies, their pitiful self-comparisons." He liked, in his early manhood, to be "asked out as a distinguished thing" by noblemen;—"what of snob ambition there might be in me, which I hope was not very much, though for certain it was not quite wanting, either." These things, and the like of these, were what the brave old man had to "confess," in writings more utterly candid than the "Confessions of J. J. Rousseau;" but how different! These things are the spots which a man finds on his soul after a life of seventy years, which has been an almost unrelieved struggle with poverty and disease; these things, and, moreover, that in his old days he fell into a snappish way of talking about people. When we think of the earnestness, and faithfulness, and courage, and truth of the man, which shine out as clearly in these jottings of his old age as in the writings with which, in his prime, he enriched English literature, we need not give up our "Hero, as Man of Letters," for such faults as these.

LITERATURE.

THE DUTIES OF WOMEN.

NO name is better or more honorably known among the names of those laboring for the enfranchisement and elevation of women than that of Frances Power Cobbe. A woman of ability and deeply interested in her work, Miss Cobbe is no less distinguished by the characteristics of moderation and modesty, which are not always met with in the advocates of the cause of Woman's Rights. In the present volume ("The Duties of Women,"—a course of lectures), she has shown all this justness and practicality, and the outcome is a work which should be made the *vade mecum* of every American girl and woman, so conspicuous is the author's good sense, and so admirable the advice she gives. In the preface, Mrs. Cobbe defines her position on the woman question. Looking back on the quarter of a century which she has spent in obtaining, for the higher education of women, their admission to university degrees, their entrance into the medical profession as well as into ordinary employment, the protection of their property when they are married, and the conferring of the parliamentary suffrage in cases where the requisite qualifications exist, she finds that she has not lost one jot of faith in the righteousness or expediency of their demands, but regards the part hereafter to be played by women in public affairs as offering the best hope for the moral and spiritual interests of humanity, and she has more confidence than she at first possessed, both in their ability and their stability.

But for all this, Miss Cobbe does not hide from herself the dangers and difficulties which environ the path of progress on which her sex has now entered. She cherishes no illusions on this subject, so important and so commonly ignored, and hardly blames those who see more to fear than to hope in the existing position of affairs. "I have aimed at inciting my countrywomen," she writes, "in the first place to give deep and well-ordered reflection to the subject of morals in general, and of their own duties in particular; trusting that I might help them to see the fallacy of several errors which have hitherto misled us, and to recognize how noble and brave and beautiful is the idea of womanly virtue to which we are bound to lift ourselves up. And, in the second place, I have striven to warn them against that neglect of social *bien-sances*, that adoption of looser and more 'Bohemian' manners, and, worst of all, that fatal laxity of judgment regarding grave and moral transgressions, which have appeared of late years among us, as the inevitable extravagance of reaction from earlier strictness. These faults and mistakes," Miss Cobbe goes on, "constitute deadly peril to the whole movement for the advancement of women, and with all my strength I would implore every woman who sympathizes with that movement to set her face like a flint against them. It is our task to make society more pure, more free from vice, either masculine or feminine, than it has ever been before,—not to allow its law to become one shadow of a shade less rigid."

It is not to men—who, though, as a rule, wonderfully generous to women, are equally, as a rule, inclined to bestow favor on woman, and not justice,—that Miss Cobbe looks primarily for aid in solving the question. Like every uprising race or class, women must elevate themselves by their own steady and simultaneous labor. Every woman who works wisely and well for any good public cause, does her share of lifting up the womanhood of her nation, even though the cause which engages her attention does not directly concern female interests. Perhaps, too, she adds, that other woman does even more for the same end whose whole time is rightly absorbed in the perfect performance of her duties as daughter, wife or mother, but "who, from her place of honor, simply avows on all fitting occasions that she, too, shares indignation for the wrongs and sympathy with the aspirations of her sisters." She rightly considers the enfranchisement and elevation of women subordinate to the moral character of each individual woman, and would refuse to purchase enfranchisement at the cost of the sense of duty. "But," she says, in conclusion, "I have yet to learn that freedom, which is the spring of all the nobler virtues in man, will be less the ground of loftier and purer virtues in woman. Nay, it is in my firm faith that women will be more dutiful than they have ever been,—more conscientious, more unselfish, more temperate and more chaste,—that I have

joined my voice to the demand for their emancipation, believing also that in a wider sphere they will forget many a fault and folly of the past, and will learn yet other virtues which now they lack or have not enough learned to exercise—courage and truthfulness, justice and public trust."

It is in this kindly and honest spirit that Miss Cobbe approaches the subject of the duties of women in the various relations of life, as mothers, daughters, and sisters, wives, friends, and mistresses of households, members of society and citizens of the State. Personal duties, she holds, have supreme obligation, and must never be postponed for social ones. It is needless to say that she no more believes in Altruism than she does in Darwinism. One common error of the generous-hearted of her sex challenges her attention and reprehension,—she sets down as mistakes, of which no good can ever come, such self-oblations as the making of unloving marriages to aid or gratify parents, sacrificing veracity to do charitable actions, or submitting patiently to complete loss of freedom, under the notion that it is a duty to husband or father. Her ideal of the moral perfection which is the aim of existence for a rational free agent includes the fulfilment of the five duties of Chastity, Temperance, Veracity, Courage and the Vindication of Rightful Liberty. On the subject of veracity, there are some interesting reflections and suggestions. "Here," she says, "we come on the traces of the miserable heresy of the distinction between masculine and feminine virtue. We are all agreed that a masculine liar ought to be kicked; why should not a feminine liar be sent to Coventry?" Though she may not believe that the common accusation against women is just, she admits that they are not so indignant when their word is doubted as they ought to be, and that there is a certain inaccuracy and prevarication, common enough among ladies, which is not found to the same extent among men of the same class. There is a very happy illustration of the conscientious equivocation of an Anglo-Saxon female and the frank mendacity of her Gallic sister. Both an English and French wife, it is supposed, wish to go to A., a place their husbands have forbidden them to visit. The French woman goes, and on her return tells her husband that she has not been there. The English woman also visits A., but then goes to B., for the express purpose of being able to say that she has been at B.; then she goes home and tells her lord that she has been at B., and says nothing about her visit to A. The twin virtue of courage she would have equally developed, though she acutely observes that her sex has to bear the disgrace not only of a great deal of genuine poltroonery, but also of much that is mere affectation, clever women laying themselves out to charm by simulating cowardice and helplessness, to flatter the vanity of male acquaintances. "We have," she says, "very sensitive frames and easily excited nerves, and, instead of being trained to make courage our point of honor, we have been caressed and petted in proportion as we have behaved without self-command or dignity." The virtue which is not innate in them, she would have women acquire; and she points out very properly that where great demands are made on the physical or moral courage of women, it is not found lacking; but that before little trials women fail, while men preserve their courage.

If we had space at our command, we might quote some interesting passages from the section on marriage; but as it is, we must pass it by, to offer a few remarks on the closing chapter, devoted to woman as a citizen of the State. Between the heights of royalty and heroism, it is justly remarked, and the abasement of political nonentity, there seems to be no *mezzo termine* for the unfortunate female sex; but now that a great vantage-ground on women's upward way has been attained, it only depends upon themselves how far their entrance into public and political life shall proceed. Practically, our author thinks, any woman who has any margin of time or money to spare, should adopt some one public interest, some philanthropic undertaking, or some social agitation of reform, and give to it whatever time and work she may be able to afford. She has failed, she says, in her pretty large experience of real life, to find a single case in which a woman who exercised public spirit, even to the extent of self-devotion, was not also an admirable and conscientious daughter, wife, mother, or mistress of a household. Nearly all women of the educated classes, Miss Cobbe thinks, might afford at least so much time to politics as to be able to form an intelligent opinion and give an intelligent vote, while the great majority of grown-up unmarried women, living in their parents' homes, could find time to begin some philanthropic work, and "train on" to public usefulness, till the whole stupid notion of genteel idleness has been swept from the world. When it comes to the question of married women, during the years wherein they frequently become mothers, devoting themselves, to any considerable extent, to earning money for their families, or performing gratuitous out-door public service, the author's opinion is different. A mother cannot meet all the physical and moral claims upon her and find any large margin beyond for other cares and work, and she serves the community in the very best and highest way it is possible to do, by rearing healthy children, to whose moral and mental nurture she can give the whole of her thoughts. When her children are grown up and no longer need her devotion, she may then enter or return to public life, with the immeasurable gain of rich experience; but till then, it is a mistake and a calamity for a mother to undertake any other great work. (George H. Ellis, Boston. 1881.)

DAB KINZER.—This uncouth name is the title of a very interesting story for boys by Mr. W. O. Stoddard, whom we have known as a writer of indifferent verse, but who has evidently a genius for boys' stories. The book is excessively interesting, and cannot fail to claim the reader's attention to the end, which, we regret, is reached before the story may be said to have fairly opened. "Dab" was popular in *St. Nicholas*, where it first appeared, and will doubtless continue so between covers; but Mr. Stoddard should complete his history with another volume. (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.)

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON is to contribute a paper to the May number of *Scribner's Monthly*, giving his personal impressions of Carlyle, made up from his unpublished letters written at the time of his first visit to England. The article should be an interesting one, though, like most of those about the "Sage of Chelsea," it is likely to be monotonously eulogistic.

Mr. W. D. Howells will publish his new serial, "A Fearful Responsibility," in *Scribner's*, a fact which, coupled with his recent withdrawal from the *Atlantic*, gives rise to much talk.

It is Henry James, the elder, who will furnish an article to the May *Atlantic* on Carlyle, with whom he was familiar more than a generation ago.

The Harpers have prepared Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge's "British Colonies in America," a venture into a new and interesting field of American history. Parts of the book were read last year before the Lowell Institute, at Boston.

Messrs. Lee & Shepard, of Boston, have in press James Freeman Clarke's "Legend of Thomas Didymus, the Jewish Skeptic," giving a view of Christ and his surroundings as they appeared to the Jews of his time, a study which is likely to provoke some controversy, or, at least, attention.

General Lew Wallace's "Ben-Hur" has been published at London by Sampson, Low & Co.

English journals announce as shortly to appear a selection from the unpublished manuscripts of the late Rev. George Gilfillan. How few readers think that Mr. Gilfillan was the *Apollodorus* of Aytoun's masterly satire, "Firmilian; a Spasmodic Tragedy."

A notable Shakespeare is in contemplation—an edition in fifteen imperial octavo volumes, printed in the very largest type, and containing the eight hundred odd illustrations by Sir John Gilbert. Routledge, of London, will publish it, and the text followed will be that of Mr. Howard Staunton. The impression is to be limited to 1,000 copies, a custom which is coming into fashion in England, and which might be recommended to American publishers. It is safe to say, that any good book, thus published, will be at a premium of twenty-five per cent. within a month after it is given to the public.

Wilkie Collins is soon to publish a new novel, "The Black Robe."

Mr. H. G. Bohn, the well-known English publisher, meditates publishing his autobiography, enriched with numberless letters from distinguished authors and people of note.

Messrs. Hurst & Blackett, of London, have issued two gossip volumes by the late Lord William Pitt Lennox, "Plays, Players and Playhouses at Home and Abroad."

Professor W. Robertson Smith has in type a book, "The Old Testament in the Jewish Church," which is described as one of the best he has produced.

Mr. Payne Collier has found in a folio volume, in which he carelessly shut it up, a quarter of a century ago, an old and unique etching—a very early illustration of the whole story of the "Pilgrim's Progress."

Mr. L. Buxton Forman has printed an edition of fifty copies of the pedigree of Shelley's family, "from records of the College of Arms," the book being rendered more valuable by an unpublished etched portrait of the poet.

Trübner, of London, has printed a volume of Zulu proverbs and sayings, not particularly remarkable, except as attesting the truth of the theory of the practical identity of popular sentences all the world over.

Scotland's first printer, according to the well-known antiquary, Mr. Robert Dickson, was not Walter Chapman, but his partner, Andrew Myllar, who printed a book in Scotland as early as 1505.

Mr. Chaloner Smith, of the English Probate Office, has made a list of spellings of the word "cushions" in early wills, and finds a total of 593. The following four specimens turned up in the course of half an hour: "Qwheshngis, cwyschens (A. D. 1551), coysshyns (1535), cosschens." Four others, in another half hour, are "chushshons, chosshons, coysshons, cousshouns." The lists of debts due to a testator are not classified as "good" and "bad," but as "sperat dettes" and "desperat dettes."

Ernest Renan is the editor of a new review, devoted to Semitic inscriptions, which is shortly to appear at Paris.

Are some of the lost classical books at Bokhara? M. Paquier, a French *savant*, has developed the affirmative theory with equal ingenuity and learning in an essay before the Geographical Society of Paris, quoting from several Asiatic authors, who speak of books in an unknown tongue, as existing there, brought from "Roum" by Tamerlane.

M. L. Constans has published a curiously fascinating book on "The Legend of Edipus," studied in antiquity, the Middle Ages and modern times, in which especial attention is given to the French text of the "Romance of Thebes," published in the twelfth century.

A literary *trouvaille* of the first importance has just been made in Philadelphia, in the shape of a hitherto unsuspected correspondence throwing an altogether novel light upon the character of Lucien Bonaparte. *THE AMERICAN* is likely to have more to say of this anon.

A curious and valuable book, whose only fault is its brevity, has just been published at Paris by M. F. de Marchi—"Literary, Artistic and Industrial Property in Turkey and Egypt."

M. Philippe Burty, the accomplished critic, has been commissioned by the French Government to inspect and report upon the museums and other institutions in Russia devoted to the encouragement of artistic and industrial pursuits,—a mission which he only accepted on condition that no remuneration should be attached to it.

The second and concluding volume of Merimée's letters to Panizzi has been issued from the presses of Calmann Lévy, at Paris. It shows the brilliant correspondent at his best, and leaves the impression on the reader's mind that the librarian of the British Museum was, very unconsciously, playing the part of a secret agent of Louis Napoleon in England.

Gevaert's monumental "History and Theory of Ancient Music," has reached the close of its second volume, the first volume having appeared in 1875.

In the examination of certain documents in the national archives at Paris relating to the Order of the Knights of Jerusalem, an autographic signature of Corneille has been discovered. It is appended to a list of the lands occupied by the poet under the *commanderie* of Sainte-Vouburg, at Val-de-la-Haye, near Rouen, bearing date 1653. The interest of this discovery is two-fold—first, because only five or six genuine autographs of Corneille are known to exist; and second, as attesting the wealth which the poet once had, and lost.

A proposal is under consideration by the leading spelling reformers of Germany to hold an International Congress in Berlin contemporary with the Congress of Orientalists in September. The subjects suggested for consideration are the formation of a common alphabet for Europe, a common alphabet for the East, and, finally, of a universal alphabet. By the way, is any progress ever to be made with that new language of 10,000 phonetically-spelled words which the Japanese Government wished an American philologist to prepare not long ago?

The claims of "Charles Louis de Bourbon," the Dutch claimant to the title of Louis XVII., have been examined at length, and rejected by M. Michon, who bases his argument on the dissimilarity of the handwriting and orthography of the claimant and of the prisoner of the Temple.

The *Harvard Register* is to cease,—so Mr. Moses King, its publisher, announces. This we regret exceedingly, as Mr. King possessed the journalistic faculty so often unobservable in college publications, and he published a magazine more than worthy of the name it bore.

We have received from E. J. Hale & Son, New York, the third edition of Mr. William L. Royall's reply to Judge Tourgee's "Fool's Errand." This new edition of Mr. Royall's pamphlet contains, in addition to what he originally wrote, 64 pages, containing Mr. Royall's "Rejoinder to Mr. Tourgee's Letter of Answer in the New York *Tribune*." While we do not agree with all that Judge Tourgee said in the "Fool's Errand," the violence of Mr. Royall's reply prevents us from calmly considering the merits of the questions the author raises.

Possibly no progress in art-printing in this country has equalled that of the heliotype process, owned by Messrs. J. R. Osgood & Co., of Boston. The first impressions that were struck off by this process for the public, were taken one winter evening in 1872-3, at the Institute of Technology, in Boston, before an interested but small audience. The process was there explained, and upon a hand-press copies of a small picture were made from the gelatine plate. The possibilities of the heliotype were commented on, and the picture of the evening was carried away as an interesting *souvenir*. One of these little pictures is before the writer now, and, in comparison with half a dozen of the latest productions by this process, how crude and imperfect it seems. The heliotype now produced by Messrs. Osgood can hardly be distinguished from steel-plate work; and so slight is the difference that it is perceptible only to the expert. The reasonable price of the heliotypes brings them within every one's reach, and there is no question but that they have done and will do a great deal to elevate the standard of American art.

DRIFT.

—A happy solution to a vexatious problem has been reached in the lunatic asylum at Utica, N. Y., where much trouble has been caused by the conflicting claims of two madmen to the throne of the universe. It was finally resolved to bring them together, when the larger man, who stands something over six feet two, rose with ineffable dignity and asked, "Are you the man who presumes to set himself up as the Almighty in opposition to me?" "I was," humbly replied the other; "but I give up—I only want to be Attorney-General of the United States." "I appoint you to that office," said the admitted ruler of the universe, benevolently; and Peace folded her wings over that part of Utica included under the roof of the lunatic asylum.

—The fire at the great stores of "Le Printemps" has exposed the utter inadequacy of the Paris fire brigade to deal with a serious conflagration. A local paper, with much gravity, points out that in the great cities of the United States engines are upon the ground, prepared for action, within sixteen "minutes" after the first alarm.

—The Paris *Journal des Débats* has begun a review of the Rémusat memoirs.

—A New York paper, noticing the sale of a book, printed in 1664, which is described as "uncut," speaks with much severity of the generations of owners who could own such a treasure and yet not take interest enough in it to cut its leaves and read it. A precisely similar blunder was made in the London *Telegraph*.

—Journals that talk about the Tariff and Free Trade as a vital issue in which the liveliest interest is manifested, should remember the fact that in the heat of a discussion on Protection in the spring of 1875, a Free Trade paper published in New York brought the charge against the Republican party of making the poor man's loaf of bread smaller by placing a protective duty on grindstones. Neither the paper nor its zealous antagonists ever discovered that wheat was not ground on grindstones.

—General Grant's rational declaration that the best way to secure the repeal of a bad law was to enforce it, is apparently made by contemporary legislators to read, "The best way to find out if a law is bad is to pass it." Thus the first intimation which the people of Wisconsin received of the introduction of a bill to punish treating, or offers to treat, by fine or imprisonment, was conveyed in its approval by the Governor. As the old lady said about the doctrine of total depravity—it is very good if it could only be lived up to.

—At the funeral of M. Drouin de Lhuys, some score of crosses and decoration were placed beside the coffin of the dead statesman, not a few of which had never been taken out of their caskets. Lord Albemarle tells how, a Swedish Order being wanted for some amateur theatricals, the Duke of Wellington was applied to, and gave the actors a grand cross which he had received twenty years before, and that had never been taken out of its silk-paper wrappers. One of the funniest situations occurred in Germany some years ago, when the valet of a statesman about to receive a special mission from a foreign prince, discovered that his master had no decoration of that prince's country. The most delicate compliment which could be paid to the envoy was to receive him wearing his sovereign's Order, and no other; so the trusty valet borrowed one and pinned it on his master's breast, and his master and the envoy were "flabbergasted," inasmuch as the envoy had been sent to confer that very order on the statesman.

FINANCE.

NEW YORK, March 30, 1881.

The principal event of the week affecting speculation at the Stock Exchange, has been the announcement of the decision of the President not to call an extra session of Congress. This has acted like the removal of an oppressive incubus, and it produced a temporary recovery of confidence, surprising in its extent, considering the condition of speculative feeling last week. It is an unflattering commentary on the reputation made by the average Congressman, when business and financial men draw freer breaths and regain the buoyancy of hope upon learning that the National Legislature is not to have committed to its hands important and pressing financial questions until next December.

The stock market closed with prices from 2 to over 5 per cent. above the final quotations on last Wednesday. Yet the speculative situation cannot be said to be greatly changed. The increased activity that has generally prevailed does not represent any stimulated demand for stocks from the outside public, nor does the advance in values indicate a resumed general confidence in a further improvement. In fact, the greater part of the rise was brought about by the precipitate attempts of speculators to hasten the decline of a market that seemed, last week, to be settling naturally to a lower range of prices. Last week's decline was started by sales of "long" stocks, and was assisted by the professional party that sells stocks "short." But the larger and more shrewd "bears" bought in stocks on Wednesday afternoon and Thursday. The weaker element, encouraged by the ease with which prices yielded, continued selling, but the "bulls" were not loth to accept contracts that subsequently would have to be filled from the market. The result was that a sharp reaction was brought about on Friday, but the "hammering" of prices by the "bears" was resumed on Saturday. When the stock market closed on Saturday, there was a heavy outstanding "short" interest; and on Monday the "bull" party, refreshed and strengthened by the manifest feeling of relief caused by the settlement of the extra session question, was enabled to severely punish its opponents. These various movements represented only a battle of professional speculators, but they are detailed to show how prices have been recovered without any really new element being introduced into the speculative situation.

The last two days have witnessed a relapse of the market into the state of dullness and irregularity that prevailed before last week's break. At this moment, a sort of armistice appears to have been agreed upon between the hostile speculative armies. When the President announced that he would not call an extra session of Congress, the wildest kind of surmises were indulged in as to the inflative effect of the measures which Secretary Windom would "probably" adopt to provide for part or all of the United States bonds that mature in a month or so. It will be time enough to pronounce judgment on Mr. Windom's programme, when it is announced officially; but certainly it will not be in accord with President Garfield's sound financial record if he allows his financial minister unnecessarily to strain the law or to violently inflate the current funds of the country in order to provide for bonds that will not become absolutely payable. A period of easy money, it is true, may be looked for with moderate assurance of certainty; but it is also true that recently prices wasted away when the money market was plentifully supplied with funds at 4 to 5 per cent. The fate of the crops at the West will not be even approximately known for some time, and purchases by the public are not likely to be stimulated by the uncertainty that must exist in the interval. It is hardly probable that any serious disaster can overwhelm the great area west of the Allegheny; but even moderate failures of the crops in limited sections may seriously affect the receipts of many of the Western railroads. There would be many reasons to hope for a speedy revival of the interest of the public in the stock speculation—and this speculating public, in the aggregate, supplies the real vitality to any substantial enhancement of values—were it not for the fact that the ruling prices are sure to make people slow to purchase any stock that is not particularly sugar-coated, and quick to seize profits on any venture they may make. The feeling in Wall Street is very unsettled, and the prospects of the near future of the stock speculation are very uncertain.

The speculation in railroad bonds has latterly been more active, but all the interest of the dealings has been supplied by the occasional movements in special issues. Tennessee bonds continue to monopolize most of the trading in State securities, at very vacillating prices. The preponderance of belief, however, is that the Tennessee Senate will adopt the lower House's bill to provide for settling the State's debt. Governmen

bonds have not been very active, but the market has been strong and advancing, under the influence of the longer lease of life which is probably given to most of the 5 per cent. bonds, by the postponement of refunding until the next regular Congress.

It does not look as if the action of the Executive Committee of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, in distributing the 180,000 shares of common stock, held "in trust," in the treasury, for the benefit of the holders of proprietary interests, was to have final effect without considerable challenging. Mr. Henry Villard, President of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, last week obtained a temporary injunction to restrain the issue. Mr. Villard is the leader of the "pool" that was formed some time ago to obtain control of the Northern Pacific Company; and the "pool" claims to hold \$27,000,000 stock, or within \$8,000,000 of what would have been a control, had the residue of common stock not been issued. He has brought a suit in the New York Superior Court to have the issue of the new 180,000 shares declared invalid, and to compel the surrender and cancellation of whatever certificates may have been delivered. The plaintiff claims that under the charter of the Company no stock could be lawfully issued, except upon full payment of the par value. The persons to whom the residue of stock was directed to be issued, claim the stock under an agreement which was made in 1865. Mr. Villard alleges that this agreement was "fraudulent, illegal and void," and that under any circumstances it has been cancelled by the foreclosure of the Company's original mortgage and the reorganization of the corporation.

There are some other severe statements in Mr. Villard's complaints. He asserts that the issue of the residue of stock was ordered by the Executive Committee of the Company, without the authority of the Board of Directors. He attached to the papers in his suit a list of the principal holders of "proprietary interests," and out of the whole 180,000 shares issued, over 100,000 shares were assigned to the present directors of the Company, or persons who had been interested in the reorganization of the Company. Secretary of the Treasury Windom figures in the list as being entitled to more than 2000 shares of stock.

Three of the directors of the Northern Pacific Company, when the action of the Executive Committee on March 18th became known, recorded emphatic protests against the new issue. It is only just to say, however, that one of them—Mr. John C. Bullitt, of Philadelphia, one of the representatives of the syndicate which negotiated the \$40,000,000 first mortgage loan of the Company,—has since apparently seen the matter in a new light. At a special meeting of the Board of Directors which was held yesterday (Tuesday), it was Mr. Bullitt who presented a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, to oppose, vigorously, by all lawful means, the Villard injunction suit. Wall Street has been somewhat bothered by the Northern Pacific imbroglio, in consequence of the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange ruling, on last Saturday, that only common stock registered prior to March 18th should constitute a good delivery. This ruling, while aiming to protect dealers from any complications ensuing on account of the Villard litigation, has proved to be too broad, for it affects all stock that may have been long outstanding, if it should happen to have been transferred after the action of the Northern Pacific managers in issuing the residue of stock.

The annual report of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad for 1880, which has just been issued, states that the gross earnings of the Company, including all leased roads and branches, have been—freight, \$16,054,196; passengers, \$3,534,209; mails, express, and miscellaneous, \$866,088; and interest and exchange, \$37,552; making a total of \$20,492,045. The operating expenses, including taxes, were \$9,804,493, leaving net earnings from operating, \$10,687,552. The rent of tracks and depots, interest on bonds, sinking funds, dividends, and renewal fund, amount to \$9,665,172, showing the net earnings for the year to be \$1,022,380. The number of tons carried increased 22.8 per cent., and the receipts from freight 16.99 per cent. The car mileage account, for the first time in many years, shows a credit instead of a debit. The capital stock is \$54,413,196, and the funded debt is \$54,418,725,—a total of \$108,831,921. The number of miles of road operated by the Company is 2,772. There have been expended for new construction and equipment, \$8,207,899. The total number of miles of steel rail, single track, is 1040. The general condition of the entire road and equipment has been fully maintained. The event of the year has been the acquisition of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad. Steps have been taken,

also, to obtain control of the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Road. The rates of passenger and freight traffic have been voluntarily reduced during the year.

The final decision of the President that he would call no extra session of Congress, was very favorably received by all classes of business men of both parties. Financial men are always satisfied with little legislation, and would much prefer to make the best of the ills that may exist rather than endure the uncertainty and doubt which must prevail while Congress is in session. The Secretary of the Treasury, it is found, has ample authority to use funds now in his hands to redeem a considerable portion of the bonds which will become redeemable during the coming summer, and this sum may be further increased by the sale of the 4 or 4½ per cent. consols. It is safe to say that the damage to the business interests of the country resulting from an extra session would probably exceed the interest that might be saved by the passage of a refunding bill authorizing the issue of bonds bearing a lower rate of interest.

The weekly statement of the Clearing-House, issued last Saturday, confirmed the predictions previously made in this column, that the demand from the country banks for currency at this season of the year would be unusually light, owing to the increasing disposition from year to year among country merchants, farmers and others, to make settlements by checks instead of handling the money.

There is little else of special interest in the statement, the deposits showing a decrease of over \$2,345,000, while the specie was reduced \$1,833,000, and the legal tenders increased \$693,000. The exact net decrease in reserve was \$1,189,800, the reserve now being \$70,603,400. There was a slight gain in loans. The gain by the Sub-Treasury of over \$2,000,000 in coin, and nearly \$768,000 in currency, was more than made up by the receipts of coin from the Philadelphia Mint and currency from Washington. The gain in circulation amounted to \$859,000, made up mostly of notes of the Metropolitan Bank, which recently took out \$1,000,000 circulation. All fear of a stringent money market has been dispelled, and for this season of the year the banks are in good condition. The demands for currency from the West and South have been comparatively light; and, with the purchase of bonds that it is understood will be made by the Treasury Department, and the payment of interest by the Government, there is no probability that the rate of interest will exceed that established by law. Owing to the reduction in the amount of business at the Stock Exchange, the clearances for the past week were unusually light, amounting to only \$774,684,700, which is, however, \$130,000,000 more than the clearances for the corresponding week last year.

The figures furnished by the Bureau of Statistics, showing the exports over imports of merchandise, and also those obtained from the Custom House at this port, indicate a much more healthy condition of our foreign trade than was exhibited last year. The exports for the month of February were \$67,650,850, being \$19,900,000 in excess of the imports, while, for the past eight months, the exports were over \$210,000,000 greater than the imports, and nearly \$58,000,000 greater than for the corresponding period last year. The amount of specie received during February was light, being only a little more than \$1,500,000; but, for the eight months ending February 28, they were \$83,562,000. The total exports of merchandise and specie for the eight months exceeded the imports by \$138,211,500, against an excess last year of only \$77,153,400. Since January 1, the exports from this port show an increase in value of \$12,227,100 over the corresponding period last year, while the imports were \$16,181,000 less. The imports of specie have been \$10,668,968, of which \$3,149,368 were received last week.

With the exception of three or four stocks, there has been less activity in the Philadelphia market, and prices have shown only moderate fluctuations. The dealings have been attended without any special features. In the absence of any decision by the Court respecting the future control of Reading, little is heard in regard to the Company, and the stock has become dull, although a good degree of strength has been maintained. The Northern Pacifics have felt the effect of the action of the Company's directors in the issue of additional stock; but a portion of the decline which then took place has been recovered. Pennsylvania Railroad stock continues steady and active. The same may be said of Buffalo, Pittsburgh and Western. There was also an active business in Lehigh Navigation, and also small sales of the rest of the list.

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